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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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MORE WEAVERS OUT.

Big Mills at Lawrence Completely Tied Up.

TRUST IS BADLY CRIPPLED.

Mark Hanna Writes—He Asks for a Conference With Strike Leaders—German Weavers at Lawrence Come Out in a Body—Women Weavers Enthusiastic for Strike—Alliance Men Busy Organizing Other Mills—A Bribe to Strike Leaders Indignantly Spurned—Relatives of Strikers Discharged at Webster Mill.

Lawrence, Mass., April 22.—Every weaver in the Washington Mills here, struck to-day against the double-loom system and are in sympathy with the strikers in Olneyville, Fitchburg, Blackstone, Moosup, Webster and Pascoag. This makes over 4,000 weavers on strike, stopping all but about 1,000 of the Woolen Trust's looms. Corregan and Powers of the Socialst Trade and Labor Alliance are on the ground.

Lawrence, Mass., April 22.—The meeting of the German weavers of the Washington Mills, which plant is owned by the American Woolen Company, last night was for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee chosen to confer with the officers of the company in the demand made for 20 per cent. increase in the wage schedule and the abolition of the premium system. The report was that the company declined to grant the demand either in part or in whole. The committee met Treasurer Wood and Agent Ingraham of the Washington Mills yesterday. Finally the mill officials made a reply last night. The German weavers met in executive session in one of the halls of the German societies.

The report of the committee delegated to confer with the mill managers was read. It said that the millmen had absolutely refused to abolish the system of paying premiums, and would rather close down the mill than do so. The 20 per cent increase asked for was termed by the American company officials as preposterous, but they said they would give some fair advance later on. A promise was also made to the committee that allowance will be made to the weavers for stoppage of work occasioned by the breaking of looms or warps or high water.

There was much discussion on what action would be taken. The majority declared for a strike at once.

Webster, Mass., April 22.—The only change at the Chace Mill of the American Woolen Company to-day was the discharge of about 25 employes, all of whom are said to be relatives of strikers. The strike committee has collected about $100 for the strike fund. One of the strikers, who has been visiting in Fitchburg, says that a member of the Olneyville strikers' executive committee told him that an offer of a large sum of many thousands had been made to the committee to settle the strike, but the offer had been indignantly spurned.

Rockville, Conn., April 22.—A meet- of the weavers last night was addressed by Antnony McDonald of Providence, who spoke against the two-loom system. He also advised the local weavers to form a union.

After the meeting the weavers formed an organization, the purpose of which is to give financial aid to the strikers of the American Woolen Company. The weavers at Rockville are employed in mills not affiliated with the American Woolen Company.

Providence, R. I., April 22—Senator Mark Hanna has written from Washington to the Executive Board of the striking weavers asking for a conference.

Yesterday and to-day passed very quitely among the strikers in Olneyville. There were no meetings and the principal men among the strike leaders were absent from the headquarters, being out of town in connection with plans for the extension of the system of collecting funds for the supporrt of the strike, to organize the weavers of mills of other places and to promote the measures for further aggressions against the American Woolen Company in the plants not yet involved in the strike.

Last night a delegation of two members of the executive board remained at the headquarters to receive reports from representatives sent to Lawrence. Shortly after 11 o'clock they received a statement by long distance telephone from Lawrence. It related wholly to the meeting of Washington Mills weavers held in that place.

The representative of the board who had been sent to Lawrence said there had been a meeting of the German weavers, to which the other weavers were invited. He said that in this meeting it was apparent that the Chairman was hostile to the strike movement and in the course of the meeting he had to lay aside the gavel and left the hall.

Thereupon, he said, the women weavers present, led by one of their number who mounted the platform and took up the gavel, voted to go on strike. He said there were between 200 and 300 of the women weavers.

The trust has paid a lower scale of wages at the Lawrence mills than in those at Olneyville and other centres, but in a measure this was offset by the premium system, at least for weavers who are large producers. When a certain yardage is woven by a weaver in a month a premium of 5 per cent. is paid to the weaver For a certain greater yardage a premium of 10 per cent. is given.

This system has not been satisfactory. They preferred to have a higher scale without the premiums. Therefore the German weavers had demanded an increase of 20 per cent. in the scale of wages, and discontinuance of the premiums. This the trust refused though the committee had been given to understand that they could have an increase of 10 per cent. This was not satisfactory.

The women weavers were bent upon decisive action, and in their meeting the vote to strike was passed without dissent.

A manager of one of the mills at Olneyville was asked for a statement on the situation. He looked glum and said there was nothing to be said.

PREACHES SUBMISSION.

Priest Tells Wage Slaves They Are Happy and Contented.

Lawrence, Mass., April 20.—Rev. James T. O'Reilly, O. S. A, pastor of St. Mary's church, in his address this morning touched upon a matter of much importance to the city—the efforts to have a sympathetic strike in the local mill of the American Woolen Company. He said in part:

"With a confidence in your good will, born of many years of labor among you, I feel this morning that I may speak to you on a subject some may think does not come within the scope of the church's business without running any risk of my motives being misunderstood or being judged unfairly to favor the rights of any one class of citizens with detriment to those of any other class.

"I feel it a duty to call your attention to a condition of affairs in our city that threatens disastrous consequences to the common interests of all citizens. You hear the rumblings of a socialistic battle between labor and capital.

"At no time in the history of our city has there been such an atmosphere of prosperity permeating the whole life of the community as at present. Our mill operatives are a happy and contented people, willing to work and glad that they have an opportunity. There is no idleness worth speaking of in the city at present.

"It is not to be expected, however, that among so many thousands there may not be found some ready to imbibe the doctrine of social discontent advocated by small talkers. The danger that threatens us in allowing those people to represent the masses, and their leaders to publish their petty successes and the wonderful achievement of able and wise men.

"I trust the sound common sense of our people will assert itself in the present agitation and teach a salutary lesson to those apostles of discontent who come here from other cities to stir up strife and bad blood between the laboring classes and the manufacturers. The men who boast of their power to cripple our largest industrial corporation to assist its employes might as well boast of their ability to throw a locomotive off the track to promote public traffic.

"I ask our mill operatives to look to their interests first, and I am able to say to them upon substantial information that their interests are not to be served in the present instance by supporting the interests of rival corporations in other cities.

"Let all good citizens be outspoken and candid in speaking their minds on this subject, and give encouragement to the honest industrial portion of our community, who are certain to be the greatest sufferers if those firebrands should succeed in their mission."

The wage slaves of the Lawrence mills are the poorest paid of all operatives in the woolen trade. They are so "contented" that they have demanded a 20 per cent. increase in wages.

FAKIRS WANT HANNA.

Chicago, Ill, April 22.—Walter Carmody, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, appealed yesterday by telephone to Senator Marcus A. Hanna, as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Civic Federation, to come to Chicago for the purpose of adjusting the differences between some of the newspapers and the Pressmen's Union. Senator Hanna said he would notify the Chicago Federation of Labor in a few days if he decided to undertake the task.

EASLEY TONGUE TIED.

Mr. Ralph Easley in reply to a question said he would make no statement to the DAILY PEOPLE relative to the work of the Civic Federation. He wished the work of the Federation to speak for itself. It certainly does and in a very loud and condemnatory manner to judge from the results to the workers of Boston, San Francisco and elsewhere.

A man who was once Jim Fisk's butler has just been arrested for burglary. He evidently learned something from his old master.

TWO PAGES FROM ROMAN HISTORY

PAGE I.

PLEBS LEADERS AND LABOR LEADERS.

BY DANIEL DE LEON.

ADDRESS DELIVERED IN MANHATTAN LYCEUM, NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1902, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF SECTION GREATER NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

[Stenographically reported by BENJAMIN F. KEINARD.]

(Continued from last week.)

The period under consideration is the period during which the Class Struggle within the Roman commonwealth moves from stage to stage, until it closes its first epoch, about 400 B. C. Of course the Struggle continues beyond that: that struggle cannot cease but with the abolition of Class Rule, which is to say, with the Co-operative State, the Socialist Republic. But during this period the Class Struggle was twisted and beaten and turned, no longer into an instrument of possible deliverance, but into a weapon for future national suicide. This period progresses through seven stages:

PLEBS LEADERS IN THE SENATE

The rising revolt of the plebeian masses against economic tyranny and exploitation threw, of course, patricians and plebeian bourgeois together. But they were not a unit. Both had the same economic interests at stake; but they did not both stand on a par. On the one side, the patrician was clad with exclusive, aristocratic, political privileges; the bourgeois plebeian was consumed with an ambition to share such privileges. On the other side, the bourgeois plebeian by the very reason of his hereditary rank as a plebeian, enjoyed the confidence of the plebeian middle class and proletariat, and was thereby vested with the requisite qualifications to "jolly" and cajole his "fellow-plebeians;" the patrician, by his very hereditary rank, was barred from such confidence, and deprived of such useful qualifications. These circumstances gave the two divisions, into which the usurping class of Rome fell, not a common cause only, but also something to barter on. And thus the keynote was struck at an early date for the policy that these two sets were thenceforth to pursue,—jointly against their joint exploitees, and severally towards each other. The Plebs Leader sprang therefrom. Of course, he was a bourgeois plebeian.

The first fruit of the first rumblings of the class-revolt in Rome was the appearance in the Senate of the Plebs Leader. Picked bourgeois plebeians, picked out by patrician Consuls— and picked out with an eye to what qualities you may judge—, were allowed the privilege of a seat in the Senate; but there, among the august and haughty patrician Senators, the Plebs Leader was not expected to emit a sound (laughter). The patrician argued, the patrician voted, the patrician decided. When these were througn, then the tellers turned to the Plebs Leaders, but they were not even then allowed to give a sign with their mouths; their mouths had to remain shut (laughter): their opinion was expressed with their feet! If they gave a tap, it meant they approved; if they gave no tap, it meant they disapproved; and it didn't much matter either way. (Laughter, and applause.) Oh, this is only a tame prelude to the noisy orchestra to come. (Laughter and applause.) I said it mattered not much either way,—no more than do the dead sounds, made by the Labor Leader, picked out and placed to-day by the grace of the Capitalist Class in the legislative bodies of America. Canada, England or Australia, New Zealand included, where his vanity may be gratified with the hollow honors of his prototype, the Plebs Leader dumb appendage of the Roman Senate. (Loud applause.)—And this was the "first step" towards the economic redress that the middle class and proletarian plebs were demanding: this was the first "victory" of the exploited and tyrannized plebs.

TRIBUNES OF THE PLEBS.

Sweet words butter no parsnips. It goes without saying that the hobnobbing of the Plebs Leader with patrician aristocrats in the Senate relieved not one of the economic burdens complained of by the plebs. Wars continued, and they brought on, after as before, their train of fresh allotments to the already large estates, wider public domains for the large landlords to appropriate for their own cattle, and an increase of slaves to displace free labor. The deepening penury of the middle class heightened the burden of its debt. Taxation urged on its downfall. And the whole mass pressed upon the proletariat. Demands for relief were made and pressed, but only to deaf ears. They were made louder and pressed harder; a promise of their being attended to was made after the particular war in hand should be over. The war was over, and the promise was forgotten by the Senate. Finally, after another war, before disbanding, and after ineffectual parleys, the plundered plebs mass under arms withdrew to the Sacred Mount, threatening to build a city of their own. The Senate then yielded and entered into serious negotiations. The result was the Tribunate of the Plebs.

The newly created offices had extensive powers. The Tribune of the Plebs could checkmate the Consuls, while himself was inviolable: he could place his seal on the public Treasury and thus put a spoke into the wheels of the whole machinery of government, and so on. In other words the Tribunate of the Plebs was a powerful political office, but an office, mark you, that, seeing it had no salary attached, none but Plebs Leaders could fill. The trick was taking fuller shape. The Plebs Leaders were utilizing popular economic distress to the end of conquering from the patriciate political power for themselves. The plebs masses had asked for relief from debt and for bread; instead, the Plebs Leaders gained added strength to fight their own particular battles with the patricians.—And this was the second "victory" of the exploited and tyrannized plebs. (Laughter)

THE PUBLILIAN LAW.

The Tribunate of the Plebs proved, of course, as barren of economic benefits to the people as the dumb participation of the Plebs Leaders in the Senate had done,—as barren as the Bureaux of the Statistics of Labor and other such fruits of "Labor Legislation" do today. Nor did it take long for the plebs masses to make the discovery, or for the Plebs Leaders to utilize the fresh ferment. The next ferment bore the Publilian law as its fruit.

You will remember that, in describing the Centuries, I stated they were in the nature of a "lower legislative Chamber." This is the place to look at the Centuries a little closer. The Centuries were military subdivisions of the whole people. The population was distributed among the Centuries according to wealth, landed wealth. The richest citizens were placed in the 1st Century, the next richest in the 2nd, and so on. As always in such cases, the ranks were thinnest in the highest Century; the 2nd, where the standard of wealth was lower, contained larger numbers; and so on until the 7th Century was reached, that of the proletariat, which was propertiless and most populous. Again, as usually where property qualifications officially determine rank, the number of votes cast by the Centuries was not equal, least of all proportionate to the numbers in each. Altogether, the Centuries polled 193 votes; but the Knights, a sort of Century that headed the list, and the nominally 1st Century polled together 97 votes, leaving only a minority for all the rest. The system of polling the Centuries accentuated the preponderance of the Knights and the 1st Century. These two voted first. If they agreed, the others were dispensed with. Accordingly, only in the exceptional instances, when the Knights and the 1st Century disagreed, did the suffrage of the rest of the centuries come into play. It followed from all this that, well represented though the Plebs Leader element was in the upper and controlling Centuries, it did not there have its hands free, and could be dominated by the patricians: it also followed that, in the exceptional instances when the upper Centuries disagreed and the proletarian plebs came into play, it had to be considered in the manipulations of the Plebs Leaders. The Plebs Leaders sought to rid themselves of both inconveniences. They accomplished their purpose through the Publilian law, which they compelled the Senate to sanction in the midst of a violent popular cry for bread and the reduction of debts.

And what was the Publilian law? It was a law that vested in councils of PLEBEIAN LANDLORDS the right to initiate laws, thus conferring upon these councils co-ordinate powers with those enjoyed by the Centuries. In this way the Plebs Leaders freed themselves at one stroke both from dependence upon the patricians and from compulsion to consider the proletariat in the initiation of laws: a bold stroke for equality upward, and for tyranny downward.—The third "victory" of the tyrannized and exploited plebs. (Laughter and applause.)

THE DECEMVIRATE.

Within twenty years of the firing of the shot just described, conditions were ripe for another. Indeed, conditions had never changed: there was only a temporary lull of the storm while waiting for the "beneficent" results of the latest "victory" to materialize. These failed to; and the Plebs Leader element, meeting with annoying resistance from the patriciate to the Plebs Leader's encroachments on its privi-privileges, needed but to give the signal for the storm to be again unchanged. The signal was, accordingly given, and the storm broke loose afresh. In this storm the previous magistrates went down Consuls, and Tribunate of the Plebs and plebeian councils,—all was swept away, and a "Decemvirate," Rule of Ten Men, was established in their stead. It was as if the Plebs Leaders, tired of trying along the beaten paths of the old methods of procedure, dictated by the old institutions, resolved upon a "shuffling of the cards," so to speak, or a "new throw of the dice" as a quicker means to reach their private aims. In a manner they succeeded. For the first time in the history of Rome Plebs Leaders appear in the magistracy, clothed with powers equal to those held by their patrician colleagues. Among the ten men elected to the Decemvirate, two were Plebs Leaders. But no sooner was the victory won than its hollowness was discovered. Not only did the patrician majority lord it over their plebeian colleagues, but it also took occasion to emphasize its rank-superiority.

An unwritten law forbade the intermarriage of patricians with plebeians. The patrician majority on the Decemvirate, no doubt feeling the flood of bourgeois invasion threatening the clan supremacy of the patriciate, decided to throw up dikes. This it did by putting into written law the bar between patrician and plebeian marriage. This act sealed the doom of the Decemvirate. The burning economic questions having been, just as before, left wholly untouched, it took no great effort to rearouse the plebeian masses into revolt, with the result that down went the Decemvirate.

VALERIO-HORATION LAW.

This stage, in the period under discussion, is marked by the Valerio-Horation law which restored the previous wheels of the governmental machinery,—the Tribunate of the Plebs included,—and enlarged their authority, but still as before left untouched the economic abuses complained of by the very masses that were used to gain these political privileges for the Plebs Leader.—And thus further "victories" were recorded for the distressed plebs, and were declaimed about from the stump in the forum to the enchanted plebs multitude, much as in our own days, the Labor Leader, who, by means of strikes and other devices, is busy laying up treasures, not in heaven(laughter), but on earth, is seen to expatiate upon his vast achievements in behalf of the starving crowd of workingmen, who listen to him open mouthed. (Loud applause.)

CANULEIAN LAW.

The Valerio-Horation law was strictly an interlude, a preparatory step. The Plebs Leader element was stung to the quick by the statute on marriages, and it was impatient for full equality in political privileges. A bitter fight was soon started with the abolition of marital restrictions and access to the Consulship as the silent objects in view, the matters declaimed about being those that arose from the wrongful allotments, the extortions of the usurers, the vexations that the proletariat was subjected to. The patricians resisted with stubborn tenacity. A compromise was the result; and that was embodied in the Canuleian law.

The patriciate yielded the point on marriages, but it shuffled on the Consulship. The Consuls were abolished. In their stead "Military Tribunes with Consular power" were set up. What that meant the Plebs Leaders were not yet fully aware of. They believed they had gained their point in both respects, and when the Canuleian law was enacted they called off their "dogs of war," the plebs.—And this was the sixth "victory" of the exploited and tyrannized plebs: with the economic distress of these as a weapon, the Plebs Leader element, that itself produced and profited by such conditions, gained the point of qualifying for Consular powers, and also the privilege of selling their daughters to scions of patrician houses. The plebs mass demanded bread: to the orchestration of this mournful dirge, the Plebs Leader qualified for fathers-in-law of patrician youths (Loud Applause); not unlike the Labor Leaders of to-day, who, to the orchestration of a declining wage and deepening misery among the Working Class, qualify for guests fit "to place their legs under the mahogany," at banquets given by the capitalist exploiters. (Loud applause.)

CASSIUS AND MANLIUS.

Between the Canuleian law and the next and closing stage—the Licinian Law—the longest span of years occurs of any that divides the previous stages of this epoch of Roman history. The contending forces gather during this interval their whole strength for a last and decisive effort. And the lines are exactly those along which the conflict was waged thitherto. Two incidents, during these first 50 years contribute

(Continued on page 3.)

THE RESULT OF THRIFT.

Australian Socialist Paper Shows That It Lowers the Standard of Living.

The apologists of the Capitalist system advise the working class to be more thrifty, eat less costly food, live in cheaper houses, don't drink, or go to the theatre, or have any amusement whatever. Don't waste money on books or newspapers, make your own clothes, mend your own boots, etc.; put the money in the bank, and you will be well off: some day perhaps—a capitaist yourself. Joyful prospects! One of the favorite arguments and illustrations of the prosperity of the working class, are the Saving Bank records and averages—an exploded theory long ago; but it has been hashed up once more, and "Outis" in the "Telegraph" get home on the hoary fraud as follows:

What a man saves does not depend on what he gets at all. It is a well-known fact that some men will save more out of one pound than others out of ten. And the more miserably the man lives the more he puts by. The Saving Bank is an economic grindstone, on which the lives of the workers are cruelly fretted away. It is as saddening in one way to see a shabbily-dressed woman, the wife of a laborer, going to the Savings Bank on Saturday night as to see her husband going to the public house. It means a pinched home and a family life as cheerfful as that of a man who is always buttoning a sixteen and a half inch collar on a seventeen inch neck. Instead of going to the bank what she should do is to buy herself a new bonnet, and take the children down to Manly for a Sunday afternoon blow. This writer would like to see the savings bank turned into a song and dance variety show, and all the money hoarded there devoted to rightening up to lives of the people whom it now so severely pinches.

It would come to this, that if all the workers became thrifty the standard of living would come down to that level, and the community as a whole would go back to barbaism and savagery. Nothing meaner or more contemptible exists than the thrifty workmen who fully practises it. He is always a smoodger for the bosses and votes for them every time. Every worker, man or female, should demand the best clothes, houses, food, amusement, education—physical and mental; and they will get them when they do. As the workers produce everything, they should demand the best every time. Nothing but the colective ownership of the whole means of life can give this in all its fullness. Only one party stands for this with the intelligence and grit to figh for it—the Socialist Labor Party, and they will win—"The People" Sydney, Australia.

APPEAL FOR STRIKING WEAVERS.

To the Officers and Members of Local Alliances of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance,

Comrades:

The affiliated Local Alliances in the weavers trade are waging a fight in New England that is paralyzing the mill owners, hitherto familiar only with the struggles of labor led by dishonest and ignorant men. From the reports in the press you have certainly been able to gather the fix the employers are in. The language they are holding is very different from that which they have held in their previous encounters with the workers. We know that all these skirmishes are valuable opportunities to educate our fellow wage slaves. Hitherto these skirmishes have been wholly lost. Led by fakirs and lackeys of the Capitalist class, the men knew no more when they got through than when they started and, as you know, they always lost.

It can be different now. The men being taught in their class interests and as the employer sees that he is dealing with men a tangible victory is possible.

We need assistance for the weavers. In our mouths it is no hollow phrase when we say that "their fight is ours." They are standing on the breach; can you help them?

Send all moneys to Michael Clabby, Treasurer, No. 1955 Westminster street, Olneyville, R. I.

By order General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

The Pittsburg "Observer", in commenting on the trouble in Belgium says that nobody should be deceived by the demand that the Socialists are making for unrestricted suffrage. Behind that demand are others that will lead to the overthrow of the state, the church, and the home. Besides all that the men who have hitherto been sent to the Belgian Parliament are good men, honorable men, and men who work for the best interests of all that is good. These men who work for the best interests of all that is good get their places because a portion of the Belgian population are robbed of their votes. They use the place they get through wrong to do good. This sophistry on the part of the "Observer" is sufficient to stamp it what it is.

The fire that caused $500,000 damage in Dallas, Tex., was started by a gang of looters who came to the city to work while the re-union of the Confederate Veterans is in progress. Such wholesale destruction shows the point to which men can and will lead the "strenuous" life. If you would succeed then you must be up and doing. Even burn a city and kill a few men for the sake of a few hundred dollars loot. It is modern American capitalism in every way.

THE ALLIANCE FAIR.

TO BE HELD TO RAISE AN ORGANIZERS' FUND.

Frequent Calls Make It Necessary—What D. A.'s 4 and 49 Have Done—How All Friends Can Help the Good Work.

The calls for S. T. & L. A speakers and organizers from different parts of the country are becoming more frequent and more urgent day by day. The General Executive Board of the Alliance should be in a position to respond to these calls. At present other things demand all the funds available.

In order that the General Office may be enabled to carry on the work of organization in an effective manner, D. A. 4, of Newark, N. J., and D. A. 49 of this city, have undertaken to raise a fund for organization purposes.

The two Districts have hired Manhattan Lyceum for May 2d, 3rd and 4th where a Grand Fair will be held.

The Committee in charge is bending every effort to make the Fair a grand financial and social success. Tickets have been printed and are being sold; advertisements are being collected for the Fair programme and presents are being collected. Party members and Alliance members throughout the country can lend a hand in various ways and the Committee appeals to them to do so. The first thing is the sending of presents. A large supply of articles to be disposed of is essential to the success of a fair. If you cannot send anything in the shape of a present you can send the money and something will be purchased that can be sold at the Fair.

There will be a voting contest for a handsome prize of a gavel stand with the globe and the arm and hammer carved in white marble. Organizations should enter this contest. Votes are only five cents each. The organization receiving the highest number of votes will be awarded the stand.

There are also other prizes tickets for which can be sold locally. These tickets are but ten cents each and should be easily disposed of.

It is perhaps unnecessary to tell the reader of THE PEOPLE that in order to carry on a systematic Alliance agitation throughout the country money is needed. It is the lack of funds that hampers this most important work. Just as soon as the General Executive Board is in a position to push organization just so soon will the Alliance forge ahead.

The present plan does not contemplate a spasmodic effort. The idea is to carry on a systematic agitation and thereby extend the organization. Observant readers of THE PEOPLE will have noticed many happenings of late that show the time is ripe for Alliance agitation. Many local organizations are breaking away from central bodies, and the rank and file are breaking away from the control of local fakirs also. In some cases this was due to Socialist and S. T. & L. A. influences, in others it was not, but in both it can be turned to Alliance benefit. These wage slaves need but an intelligent explanation of the principles and objects of the Alliance to start them in our direction.

The two District Alliances of this vicinity, D. A.'s. 4 and 49, have discussed this matter thoroughly and have arrived at the conclusion that by holding a three day Fair more money will be realized than by holding any other kind of entertainment; and with the help of the Local Alliances throughout the country they are going to make a strenuous effort to raise the necessary amount.

They do not think it necessary to say more on this subject. They believe that every friend will realize the importance of this matter as well as they do, and that every friend will also realize what its success meant to our movement. All that remains to be done is for the Local Alliances and friends to send in their presents. The more presents received, the bigger success the Fair will be.

Send all presents and donations to Wm. L. Brower, No. 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y. City, New York, and mark same plainly "for the S. T. & L. A. Fair."

SLAUGHTERED ON RAILROADS.

240 Killed During 3 Months Ending Sept. 30, 1901

Washington, April 18.—The Interstate Commerce Commission to-day announced that during the three months ended September 30, 1901, there were 240 killed and 2,622 injured in collisions, derailments and miscellaneous train accidents in the United States. Other kinds of accidents, including those sustained by employes while at work and by passengers in getting on or off cars, etc., increase the total number to 725 killed and 10,487 injured.

The number of passengers killed in collisions and derailments during the quarter was fifty-seven, which is very large, and equal to more than half of the total shown for twelve months in the commission's annual report for 1900. The total number of collisions was 1,274 and derailments 1,002. The damage to cars, engines and roadway by these accidents amounted to $1,842,225. This does not include the damage to merchandise in cars.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

TWO "LABOR" VIEWS.

San Francisco "Labor" Papers Discuss the Civic Federation, Arbitration, Conciliation, Etc., Etc.—You Pays Your Money and Takes Your Choice.

I.

We observe, without surprise, that our socialistic contemporaries do not look with approval on the National Civic Federation. Primarily, this disapproval arises from a difference of opinion as to the proper sphere and scope of labor organizations. Indubitably, our socialistic friends have the right of dissent; but they have taken to "calling names" and that is not an argument. The representatives of organized labor on the Committee of Thirty-Six are the targets of their abuse. The representatives of labor on the Committee have the unqualified confidence of organized labor, and the working people feel confident that they are equal to holding their end up. It is inconceivable to us how any one can object to an organization like the Civic Federation. It has been truthfully said that men are never so likely to settle a question right as when they discuss it freely. The Civic Federation offers that opportunity. It is gratifying, however, to see that the representative labor press of the country comments favorably upon the great good that the Federation may accomplish.—From the San Francisco "Labor Clarion."

II.

The so-called National Civic Federation, composed of capitalists, labor representatives and some well-meaning citizens, has given us an intimation of what this tribunal can do. Judging from the first sample of the efforts of the Federation, it must appear to every sincere trade unionist that when the lion and the lamb lie down together the lamb is liable to wake up in a dark corner.

The Civic Federation has settled, so it is reported, the machinists' strike and also the strike of the other iron trades in San Francisco.

The labor representative member of the Federation on the Pacific Coast made a journey to Washington, D. C., and the Greater New York, where the thing was all fixed up in very short order, and we may now expect that the gentlemen who have been constituted guardians of the Simon pure brand of trade unionism on the Pacific Coast will record another "glorious victory."

The so-called "labor leader" had, of course, a very pleasant journey, paid for out of the money contributed by hard-working trade unionists. He sent a large number of dispatches and telegrams vaguely intimating the tremendous victory which was coming his way in favor of the Iron Trades. In due time he returned to San Francisco and makes a three hours' report to the strikers, and then the most surprising thing of all comes to pass—when he has finished his report this labor-phonograph—refused to talk.

The Iron Trades are informed that the great arbitrators in New York have decided that the strikers must immediately return to work on a ten-hour day. The Civic Federation will again consider their case when six months shall have passed, and then if John Pierpont Morgan, Mark Hanna, Schwab, and Gompers, or a majority of them, should agree that the iron mechanics employed in San Francisco ought to have a nine-hour day, these great powers in the East will then request the big iron masters of San Fancisco to give what the powers in their wisdom have decreed. If the Union and the Risdon Iron Works and others at that time should refuse to comply with the request of this plenipotentiary extraordinary board, then Marcus Aurelius Hanna, or his duly authorized labor representative in San Francisco, will again call the iron trades out on strike. If, on the other hand, the Civic Federation, after a lapse of six months' time, should find it to the best interests of the country that the iron trades in San Francisco ought to work ten hours a day, these mechanics have no alternative but that of meekly submitting to the decree of this august tribunal.

Yes, it is another victory— it is a Butcher's victory! But it is more, much more. To the men who have been out on strike, struggling gallantly for the nine-hour day for a period lasting nearly ten months, it is everything but a victory, and to the trade union movevent on the Pacific Coast it is the greatest crime in the century.

How long! oh, how long, will the gold brick industry flourish among the organized mechanics of the State of California? Are the sacred interests of workingmen to be forever sold by a few incompetents who would barter away their mother's soul for a two-bit piece? Shall our trade unions be led to slaughter in order that the herders may sell the pelts for the purpose of increasing their bank account with a few hundred dollars?

The iron tradesmen of this city were deserving of a better fate. The machinists prepared for their strike for years; they gave due notice of their reduction in hours. They even extended the time from the 1st until the 20th of May before they took the decisive step. They joined the San Francisco Labor Council on the strength of a promise that this body would stay by them and help win their battle. Mr. Rosenberg and Mr. Macarthur knew that the Iron Trades struggle was scheduled for the 1st of May, 1901, six months ahead of time, and they also knew, if they knew anything, that the Iron Trades would have a battle royal in order to gain what they asked. But in place of clearing the tracks for the one great fight, the struggle of the Iron Trades for the nine-hour day, these manipulators of the underground wires in the Labor Council barred the road to success for the iron mechanics with every trouble that could possible be raised. The road to victory was barricaded first by the strike of the restaurant employees and its consequent notorious boycotts, when hundreds of men and women, during the late lamented President's visit to this city, were parading in front of the restaurants and cafes proclaiming the entire town unfair. Then came the butchers' strike, another barricade heaped up in the road of the Iron Trades, and, in many respects, from a trade union standpoint, one of the very worst. Turn back to that time and read the advice of these great "misleaders" of labor, as it was then reported in the daily press on a certain Saturday and on the following Monday. You may laugh at the farce, but you would rather cry if you could fully realize the tragedy that took place on labor's stage when the strike of the butchers' was called and a few days afterwards passed into history with the epitaph—LOST. But the butchers' strike was no sooner recorded than the teamsters, the porters and packers and the Water Front Federation were called out on strike; that was the third, the last and greatest barricade of all. The history of this strike is still fresh in the memory of our people, and nobody remembers it better than the members of the Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Longshoremen's and the Porters' and Packers' Unions, who have yet failed to discover the glories of the victorius settlement, effected at the point of the bayonet, or, to put it more plainly, by the threats of Governor Gage to call out the State militia.

After all these barricades and obstacles had been passed the strike of the Iron Trades was still lagging. The individual members and the unions were making a most gallant fight, in fact, one of the best fights that has ever been put up by any organized craft within the history of organized labor. But they were battling against a powerful adversary, and the support which they were guaranteed when they affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council was not forthcoming. The men who were standing on the battlements fighting for their rights and the principles of unionism were forced to subsist on charity and the usual supply of "hot air" furnished from the headquarters of the miscellaneous central body. The jawbones of the managers showed a wonderful development, and rumor has it that their bank account increased in a corresponding ratio. In fact, the Iron Trades strike was largely supported on jawbone.

But the iron-tradesmen, encouraged by the union men of this city, both by their moral and financial assistance, struggled on against heavy odds, one weary month after another. The men in the Labor Council, who had promised them protection and assistance, and thus inducing them to join, were too busy doing politics, both in the unions and outside of them, to devote a few spare moments of their time in order to look after the campaign of the men who were out struggling for the nine-hour day. Unions organized for the protection of their craft became a seething caldron of partisan politics, and the battle-cry went out that if this or that man was elected to office he would settle the strike as soon as he was inaugurated. The Denis Kearney tactics, almost forgotten, were again brought into play and worked with a skill that must have made their originator turn pale with envy. Some of the ambitious individuals and "men of destiny" were both elected and inaugurated, but the strike of the Iron Trades still remained unsettled. It dragged on for a few more months, and the patience of the strikers was nearly exhausted. They had been fed on promises for eight months, and even the supply of this commodity was running short.

Then it was that the settlement of the Iron Trades strike was referred to the National Civic Federation. The representative of the Federation on the Pacific Coast was sent East, traveling on the good money of union men—the three hundred dollars appropriated by the Iron Trades Council and donated by honest union men of San Francisco. The message was soon hurled into the world that victory was within the reach. Imagine the surprise of the public and the indignation of the strikers when they were informed that they must return to work on a ten-hour day and seek employment as best they could!

When Delegate Macarthur appeared before the boiler-makers Tuesday night his three hours' report was listened to with solemn silence, but as soon as he took his chair the storm of protest broke loose. Cries of "Who is this man?" "What is he here for?" and similar exclamations were heard from all parts of the room. Some indignant striker even inferred that Macarthur "could not tell a boiler from a washtub." Secretary Rosenberg endeavored to effect an entrance, but he was forcibly ejected, and told many uncomplimentary things that would hardly bear rehearsal in print. The boiler-makers were in anything but good humor, and when the secret ballot was taken on Mr. Macarthur's proposition it resulted in 189 noes and 3 yeas.

It is true the machinists and the Iron Trades Council have declared the strike off and ordered the men to return to work on the ten-hour day. They have made a gallant fight and lost, not because they were poor fighters, but because of bad generalship and betrayal, by the men in whom they confided, into the hands of the enemy. Individually, the men in the unions of the Iron Trades have done nobly, but the action of those who were to lead the fight will for all times be recorded as the greatest crime ever perpetrated against trade unionism on the Pacific Coast. The brave soldiers who have so well stood their grounds for nearly ten months now find themselves in the humiliating position of begging a job from some scab foreman or superintendent who is inclined to treat them as captives. If they are fortunate in securing a position they the compelled to work side by side with the scabs who took their places and the same long hours they were working at the time they went on strike ten months ago, and perhaps at an inferior rate of wages. While they were striking and starving, and while their wives and children were crying for bread, the labor representatives and the kings of finance that composed the National Civic Federation sat down to a banquet table groaning under the finest viands that the five zones could produce. They ate and drank and toasted both labor and capital, and then finally decided that the striking Iron Trades in San Francisco should return to work and toil their ten long hours each day until the Newport News, the Cramps, the Union and the Risdon Iron Works can be induced to arbitrate, whether it may take four months, six months or a year.

It is one of the most severe blows ever dealt to the cause of unionism in the United States, and the most damnable feature of it is that the blow has been struck by those who were considered friends and guardians.

The settlement of the Iron Trades strike—this latest "glorious victory"—is the crime of the century.—From San Francisco "Organized Labor."

JURIDIC "TRUTH."

By Austin Lewis, San Francisco, Cal.

Economic evolution is the universal solvent. Everything of good or ill repute is thrown into its seething depths, and is eaten up by it, as a metal is destroyed by an acid, or is so disfigured that its identity is lost for ever, and it is henceforth of no value except as evidence of the all-consuming qualities of the acid in which it has been submerged.

This is the case with all so-called truths of religion, philosophy, and economics. The axioms of one age are the jests of a succeeding, the profundities of one time are the babblings of another, and the merest infant may laugh at the idea for which men have laid down their lives in all sincerity and with firm conviction. "Time, like an ever-rolling stream, bears all its sons away," says the poet, and time expressed in terms of economic change wipes the abstract ideas and eternal verities, in which our Emersons and Carlyles have delighted to express themselves, completely from the slate, never, however, leaving a blank surface, but filling it up with other abstractions, just as little destined to remain permanently.

And what is true of religion and philosophy is equally, or even to a much greater extent, true of law. Jurisprudence, according to the schools, rests upon certain inviolate and inviolable principles which, like the absolute truths of the Declaration of Independence, never had any real existence and are only the shibboleths which serve to hide the purposes of the dominant class or to give those purposes the appearance of moral efficacy. Hence we frequently find that the expressed enactments of the law are powerless against the force of material circumstances, and that the letter of the statute book is weak against the strength of the tyrant. The clamor for a change in the laws is of no avail unless sufficient material power is behind the cry to make the change possible, and to prevent reaction against the change after it has been really accomplished.

This is a fact which has escaped the notice of the unwary. Men clamor for a change in the laws when the circumstances at the back of the laws still remain unchanged, when, to use a paraphrase of a somewhat shop-worn expression, the real and the useful are still one and the same. Not only is a change in laws under such circumstances difficult of accomplishment, but it is even when accomplished destined to failure and to ineffectiveness. Hence the contradiction between the philosophical and the real which has been so marked a feature of modern politics and statesmanship. The high-sounding phrases of the revolution are used to mask the reactionary tendencies of the powerful wealthy.

To take concrete instances:—Damages for personal injuries rest upon the general theory that one is responsible for invasions of the personal rights of another. This doctrine, however, has been subjected to certain limitations in its working, one of which is the non-responsibility of an employer for damages to a workman in the course of employment where the damage has been caused by the negligence of a fellow workman. This limitation had some reasonable basis at a time when the employer worked by the side of his workman, and when, owing to the conditions of training in the craft, the workman was practically aware of the amount of skill possessed by his fellows and knew approximately the risk that he was running at the time that he undertook the work. Simplicity of machinery, too, simplified the risk, and all shared equally in the danger. Even then the equality and justice of the limitation was subject to considerable doubt, and the safety of the workman was placed in jeopardy to an extent which was, on the broadest grounds, unjustifiable.

But if we take and apply the same doctrine to-day, as it is, in fact, still employed in the courts, we discover how utterly opposed to all reasonable and equitable considerations it is. There is little trained work. Raw and untrained labor is employed on the most intricate and difficult undertakings, and no one workman is aware of anything like the risks that he must daily encounter from the possible carelessness or ignorance of a fellow-employee. Work is done at feverish speed and among conditions which tend to make accidents more and more likely, and still, in spite of the increased risk, there is no additional protection.

Now, the obvious answer to this state of things is to alter the law by providing gradually in each state that the employer shall be liable for the damage caused by the negligent acts of employees, during the course of work performed in his behalf. This would seem to settle the question, but as a matter of fact it would not even touch it. Such an act would strike at the very foundation of free labor upon which the present system entirely depends, and would lead to a certain necessary choice and discrimination in the matter of employees, which would rob the employer of much of the advantage gained by the development of improved machinery. It is not hard to see that he would not long tolerate such a condition of things. He would find means of evading the law, and would practically render its application, even if the courts did not pronounce it unconstitutional, impossible.

Such a statement will, of course, be disputed by those who see in Socialism a moral revolt rather than an economic development. Fortunately, however, we have many actual proofs of this tendency on the part of the dominant classes to render the administration of the law an impossibility where it conflicts with their special interests.

To take our instance of responsibility for injuries caused by negligence. The railroads in this country are undoubtedly the greatest sinners in this respect. Any one who has had any experience of the difficulty of collecting damages for injuries received on the railroad will bear testimony to the truth of the proposition which has been made. Every impediment is thrown in the way of the claimant, and efforts are always made to induce the ignorant to sign releases for insignificant sums. Even when the case comes to trial the jury is by no means free from bias, particularly in districts where the railroad is supreme, and in those instances where the dominance of the road produces a feeling of antagonism on the part of the jury, the appeal lies to a supreme court, many of whose members, in the course of their political career, have been indebted in some way or other to the influence of the road. Hence it must be obvious, even to the least informed, that the process of extracting anything like compensatory damages for injuries received owing to the negligence of the railroad is at least doubtful.

But the story has even a blacker side than this, a side which reveals at once the lengths to which those who have the power will go in pursuit of their ends. The railroad will resort to actual criminal methods in order to avoid paying damages for injuries caused by the negligence of its own officials, who are for the most part the victims of the rapacity and tyranny of the management.

They have established railroad hospitals for whose support the employees of the road are taxed. Formerly it was the custom to take the injured passengers in railroad accidents to these hospitals. This custom has now ceased, because it was discovered that passengers taken to railroad hospitals were subjected to undue influence while lying ill and wounded, which means, in plain English, that they were worried into acceding to the wishes of the road as to the amount of damages which they were to receive, and actually, in some cases, drugged into a compliance with the wishes of the railroad people. Juries began to discover this, and in some instances actually assessed the railroad heavily on this account. The result was that the roads have ceased the practice of placing wounded passengers in their own hospitals, as was seen lately at El Paso, where, in spite of the fact that the railroad has a hospital there, the passengers were treated at the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy.

It may be noticed that an accident is now generally followed by a fire. This is broadly stated, by those who know, to be in pursuit of a special policy, and to have for its object the destruction of the means of identification of the bodies of those who have perished in the accident, and thus the avoiding of paying damages on their account. This would almost appear to be a wildly sensational charge, but an examination of the later accidents would, to a great extent, appear to justify it. It is a well-known fact that at the recent accident on the Wabash line, in which so many immigrants were killed, the railroad company destroyed by fire at least one wagon load of dead Italians. The purpose of this is clear. In the recent accident at El Paso the writer was told by an eye witness that he pulled from the wrecked coach a portion of the body of an unfortunate traveling companion. It would seem that this portion of the body must have been flung back again into the flames, for when a relative of the deceased inquired concerning him, the railroad professed entire ignorance as to his whereabouts, although his baggage was on the train and stored in their care, and my informant had informed one of the officials as to the identity of the deceased, with whom he was well acquainted.

Examples of this sort might be multiplied, but it is not the intention of the writer to make a sensational article on the misdeeds of railroad companies, and there is little doubt that many men who are versed in the working of large concerns could easily match these stories by instances at least as striking. The economic power of the railroad thus enables it to act in antagonism to the law as it stands and to thwart and prevent efforts which threaten it with loss, even where the law decides that it is strictly responsible.

It is evident that no amount of legislating would be or ever could be of the slightest avail in such cases. Where the material force exists everything else exists along side of and in accordance with it; it is the law and the prophets. What therefore has to be done?

It is clear that force can only ultimately be met with force. Material power must be met and vanquished by material power. This apparently self-evident proposition is combatted vigorously, however, and that by two distinct schools—one the ultra-legalist, the other the anarchist.

Of the ultra-legalist the English Fabian and the American Kangaroo are the best examples extant. Get the law passed is the cry of both these people. The Fabians are honest and able in their attitude, they are frankly opportunistic; they say openly "we are not making any class fight; we are simply striving for specific legislation, and we shall employ every means to carry that legislation through." This is comprehensible, but futile. For, as we have seen, legislation which has nothing but the uncertain and unstable support of a so-called moral sentiment to rely upon can be set at nought, and mocked every day by those who still possess the material resources and against whose interest the legislation is directed. Possession gives the wisdom to protect itself, and the dominant class can always raise the view-hallo in such a way that the hunt will be directed away from their own preserves. So that after many years of work the Fabian has actually nothing but a sheaf of more powerless, worthless enactments, imperfectly administered, and no fount of material interest from which he can draw fresh supplies even of his legislation. The niggling principle of patchwork legislation is a failure.

The Kangaroo is not nearly so outspoken, and is infinitely more stupid than the Fabian. He also is a legalist, and he believes absolutely in the virtue of legal enactment, but he cannot altogether get rid of the possession of proletarianism which makes him declare his belief in a war of classes. He is the Mr. Facing-both-ways of to-day. He dare not give up his so-called proletarianism, for so he would lose all claim to the title of socialist, even in his own eyes, since, like most weak people, his nervousness renders him liable to spasms of conscience. But he cannot be true to his idea of the class struggle, for so he would lose all immediate chance of political preferment and the carrying through of the legislative schemes, which are so dear to his heart and sometimes so consoling to his pocket. So he blunders along his way with all his hopes in life centered upon the gaining of a few additional votes here and there.

The anarchist needs but a few words, his fallacy is so very apparent. He exaggerates the power of the law, because by and through the power of the law the mighty work their will. But the law is but their instrument, their force lies in their economic strength. It is by virtue of the material resources of those in authority that the law subserves their purposes, the law in itself is not the cause of their material resources.

Now, contrast for a moment the position of the S. L. P. This organization recognizes thoroughly and completely the uselessness of "snap" legislation. It knows that law to be effective must have power behind it, and that laws for the ostensible benefit of the proletarian without proletarian might to enforce them are so many dead letters, and that time spent in lobbying them through is time spent in a useless and undignified fashion. The S. L. P. somewhat brusquely says that the proletarian will deserve laws in his own interests when he has earned them by a demonstration of his own political force, and that he will not deserve them and cannot administer them until that time. This is good sound doctrine, with no gilding about it, and like all sound doctrine carries with it the implication of a tremendous quantity of hard and unlovely work. There is very little exaltation of any sort about it, very little excitement, and a most inordinate deficiency of poetry, but it is work that will tell, and every step is a step forward which will never have to be retraced.

BUSINESS ETHICS.

"All Things to All Men" to Get the Business.

A hardware salesman relates the following bit of personal observation. He was selling a bill of goods to a couple of young men who were going to open a hardware store in a town of Southern Indiana, in which both were strangers. After the order was made out, the two consulted a moment, and then one said to him: "See here, you're an old man and have been around a great deal, and Bill and me have taken a liking to you, and we wanted to lay a few things that we had agreed upon, before you, and get your advice."

"I shall be only too glad to serve you," said the salesman.

"Well, have a drink first," said the speaker, as he pulled a flask from his pocket. After the honors had been done, the three sat down, and the spokesman continued:

"Bill and me are willing to work, and we want to make a ten strike. We want to hit all classes where they live, and make as many friends as we can, and so we have decided to divide it up this way: Bill is to be a Democrat, and I a Republican. I am to pitch in and join the biggest church in town and teach Sunday school, while Bill is to do a little drinking and card playing with the boys, and take in all the dances and things of that kind. Bill is to be a free trader, while I pitch in red-hot for protection. I am married, and my wife will rush the sewing societies and church sociables, while Bill has promised not to get engaged for three years, and to take all the girls sleigh riding, and treat them to ice cream."

"All the bills," put in Bill, "for sleighs, ice cream and so forth, come out of the firm. Eh, Jim?"

"That's right, Bill. So does the church money, and the sewing societies. Is that right?"

"It is, Jim," nodded Bill.

"Now tell us, old man," said Jim, anxiously, "how you think the scheme will work?"

The salesman pondered for a moment. Then he said, judicially, "Well, boys, I think it's a good plan. But I see one unfair thing about it."

"What's that?" asked the two, anxiously.

"Why, Bill seems to be getting the best part of the bargain."—Hardware Dealers' Magazine.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

HIGH FOOD PRICES.

KEEPS THE POOR IN A STATE OF SEMI-STARVATION.

The Charity Organizations Called Upon For Aid—Butchers Going Out of Business—Food Trust Organizing Everything In Sight.

The rist in the price of foodstuffs has caused great privation and suffering among the poor. In the households where every penny counts the high prices for food means a state of semi-starvation to the families.

To the poorest of the poor it is not a question of meat—that they seldom have at any time. It is the advance in the cheapest and necessarily the poorest kind of food that affects them.

The charity organizations are at present overrun with applications for aid. James F. Jackson, secretary of the Charity Organization society of this city, says:

"We of the society are sure to notice an increase in the number of applicants at once, when the cost of meat, bread, milk or ice is increased. A few cents more in their price may mean life or death to thousands of people in New York.

"The people whom our societies reach are those who go to the butcher's with 10 cents and buy a few soup bones. If the prices of soup bones and chuck steak are raised it at once causes great suffering among the very poor."

Dozens of butchers in the working class districts have gone out of business since the advance in prices. This means that the workers are going without meat.

Restaurant keepers who cater to the wage earners' have raised their prices. Where they do not raise prices they tell their customers that they are "out" of certain meat dishes.

The increased price demanded for meat has been accompanied by a sympathetic rise in the prices of all other foodstuffs. Finding meat beyond their reach, because of its exorbitant cost, the people have had recourse to eggs, potatoes, vegetables, flour and the like. The increased demand for the latter named articles of food, together with their alleged scarcity, has sent prices skyward.

It is said also that Swift & Co., and the other big concerns are purchasing crates of eggs by the thousand and sending them to storage warehouses, to let them out by degrees so as to retain the high prices. In other words, they are determined to profit by the high prices of other provisions as well as meat.

This is about the best season of the year for eggs, and the time when they ought to be the cheapest. Instead they are very high. The reason is not to be found in the scarcity—for there really is no scarcity. The whole thing in a nutshell is this: The big provision companies are purchasing very large numbers of eggs to create an artificial scarcity, which, when coupled with the increased demand, will send prices up. They will let these eggs out from time to time, but not in sufficient quantities to have the effect of lowering the price. In this manner they will make large profits by the increase in the prices of eggs, butter and the like, as well as meat.

This raise will be felt in various lines of business. The baker has to pay more for his flour, his butter, his eggs and his lard, and it will not be a surprise if the price of bread is not raised. The restaurants, finding the vast increase in the price of foods, may have to recoup themselves on their patrons. So through all the business affected by a relation to the sale of foods. They have either got to raise their own prices or sell at a loss and go to the wall.

Meanwhile the poor—what are they to do? No doubt the capitalists will answer as did the French aristocrats when they told the peasants to "eat grass."

LABOR FEDERATION BREACH.

Order Expelling Chicago Teamsters Ignored by Local Branch.

Chicago, April 21.—Through its failure to expel the delegates of the seceding 15,000 teamsters of this city, the Chicago Federation of Labor has taken up an attitude of open rebellion against the American Federation of Labor, its officers, and methods. In defiance of a mandate from President Gompers and Secretary Frank Morrison of the national body, says the "Chronicle," the local labor assembly not only refused to order the expulsion of the teamsters' representatives, but went to the extent of endorsing by formal vote the stand taken by the seceders.

Members of the Teamsters' had seceded from that organization because the right of the employers to membership was recognized, it is alleged, by President Gompers. The American Federation ordered the Chicago body to expel the seceders. This was refused by a committee, whose report, which was unanimously adopted, contained the folowing:

"We further recommend, in the way of a resolution, that the International Team-Drivers of America be notified that we stand for the union of wage-earners, and that we cannot encourage or countenance any organization that admits employers, and that when they eliminate from their Constitution this clause we stand ready to help them settle the grievances between them and the Teamsters' National Union."

OUT-OF-WORK.

Chicago, April 22.—George Butler, a colored upholsterer, is believed by the police to have poisoned himself, his wife and their six children because he was out of work. The family had been dead ten days when discovered by a bill collector.

This Advertisement Is For

Organizers of Sections.

Two things to remember:

1. We are about to print three new leaflets.

2. We are about to print new editions of two standard leaflets.

A third thing to remember might as well be mentioned here—

The editions will be limited, depending on the size of advance orders. Therefore—hurry up.

The first new leaflet is a German edition of "The Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party." Good to hand to a man who happens to get caught in the meshes of S. D. P. sophistry. And it is not bad to distribute where there is a possibility of S. D. P. sophistry appearing, in the near future.

The second new leaflet is entitled "Is Socialism Anarchism?" It consists of a selection from De Leon's Boston lecture on "Socialism versus Anarchism." The selection consists of that part of the lecture that defines the difference between Socialism and Anarchism—tells about Alexander the Great, Eglon, Ehud, Judith, Holofernes, Nebuchodonosor, and a lot of other interesting personages. Hand this leaflet to a sensible man, and he will ask you for the book.

The third new leaflet is entitled "Old and New Trade Unions." Designed primarily as an S. T. & L. A. leaflet, it gives an account of the difference between the S. T. & L. A. and the pure and simple trade unions. Facts are what you want to knock out the pure and simplers, and this leaflet will give you quite a few.

Speaking of "facts" naturally brings us to a new edition of a leaflet that was very popular a couple of years ago. Edition was exhausted, had no plates of it, and so it was "out of stock." We have recently had it somewhat revised, and are now printing a new edition of it. The leaflet is entitled "A Plain Statement of Facts." Proves the soundness of Socialist principles from statistics and other sources. It is a knock-out drop for opponents of Socialism.

And now we come to the benediction. "What Shall We Do to Be Saved?" is a question that has been asked over and over again since man began to think about his future life. With the evolution of capitalism, the workingmen have begun to ask the same question relative to the wages system—what shall we do to be saved from the terrors of capitalism? The second standard leaflet which we are reprinting has the very suggestive title "What Shall We Do to Be Saved?" The question is answered clearly and logically, pointing the way to the Socialist Republic as the only salvation for the toiling millions of the world's proletariat.

The three new leaflets are sold at $1.50 per thousand.

"A Plain Statement of Facts" is sold at $1.50 per thousand.

"What Shall We Do to Be Saved?" is sold at $1.25 per thousand.

One thousand assorted—250 of each—are sold at $1.50 per thousand.

You will want some of these leaflets for your open air meetings. Better order them now.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2 New Reade st., New York, N. Y.

Italian Edition of

"What Means This Strike?"

We still have on hand a few hundred copies of "What Means This Strike?" in the Italian language.

Fine book to distribute among the Italian proletariat.

Every Socialist who comes in contact with Italians should have a few copies on hand.

Five cents per copy.

P. S.—We have a hundred less than when we wrote the advt. a couple of hours ago—Section Pittsburg has ordered a hundred.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2 New Reade st., New York, N. Y.

RARE HISTORICAL PAMPHLET ON THE HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADES UNION CONGRESS HELD AT PARIS FROM AUGUST 23D TO 28TH, 1886.

Reported by Adolph Smith, Interpreter at the Congress.

Sixteen years have seen something of a change in the "International Congress." The pamphlet contains interesting information relative to the Socialist Movement in Europe in 1886. No mention is made of a delegate from America. Cesar de Paepe was there from Belgium. The "German Workman's Socialist Party" was represented by Herr Grimpe. Mention is made, in true English style of "Dr. Karl Marx," who at that time was giving his support to the Guesdists against the Possibilists. Train-catching was in vogue even then, for the reporter tells us that Mr. Mawdsley, one of the English delegates, "had left the hall so as to catch the last train for London."

Thirty-one copies on hand.

Ten cents per copy while they last.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2 New Reade Street,
New York, N. Y.

TWO PAGES FROM ROMAN HISTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

not a little to underscore the significance of events.

Only twice, since the struggle started, were there concrete propositions made looking to the relief of economic distress, and towards removing the causes thereof; in other words, only twice were propositions brought forward in line with issues that were raised by the Plebs Leaders. Both propositions proceeded from patricians. And in both instances the noble movers of the motions were immolated upon the altar of the interests of the Plebs Leader element, this element distancing the patriciate in its ferocity to "save the Republic,"—just as the Labor Leader of our own days distances the Capitalist Class in the deep malignity of his hatred of the Socialist.

The first instance was that of Spurius Cassius. Cassius was no ordinary patrician. With him achievements did not lag behind birth. Often had he led the Roman legions to victory; vast were the domains his powers had added to the territory of the commonwealth; and twice, the spoils of war carried before, he rode, at the head of his army in triumphal march through the streets of Rome to give thanks to the Capitoline Jupiter,—no ordinary share of Roman distinction. Cassius perceived that not one of the laws scored by the Plebs Leaders at all touched the cause of the evil. The evil had to be attacked at its root. Despite his patrician economic interests, he proposed a law to re-allot the land, and make provision to prevent the re-occurrence of the disparity of wealth which, he foresaw, was driving Rome to the brink of ruin. Class interests asserted themselves. In solid mass, the patricians and Plebs Leaders rose against the daring innovator. Cassius and his proposed law went down, drowned in his own blood.

The second instance was even more tragically dramatic The Celt invasion of Italy had carried everything before it, and virtually swamped Rome herself. The inhabitants had fled to the burgs to the south and east. The Celts camped in the streets of Rome. Only one spot in the city had remained free from the desecration of the invader. That was the Capitoline hill. There a patrician, Marcus Manlius, entrenched himself with a few other brave companions; resisted all attempts to scale the hill; and held out until the Celtic marauders, tired out and disheartened by such persistence, fell back,—never again to reappear before the walls of Rome, except as captives of war. Manlius surnamed Capitolinus from that act of successful daring, seeing one day one of the soldiers who had fought with him dragged to prison for debt, stopped the tip-staves, emptied his purse in the interest of the afflicted plebeian, and declared that so long as he had a farthing, no Roman should suffer want. His attitude and proposals flew in the face of the property-holding class. Again Plebs Leaders vied with the patriciate in "patriotism" and "respect for the laws of the land." Manlius was seized and thrown headlong down the Tarpeian Rock,—whence the proverb, "There is but a step from the Capitoline Hill to the Tarpeian Rock", from glory to martyrdom.

LICINIAN LAW.

During the 50 years that elapsed between the passing of the Canuleian law and the Licinian law, Rome made the greatest progress thitherto made in the expansion of her territory. Wars were numerous, successful; and the spoils were in proportion. It needs no argument to show that all that merely furnished the Plebs Leader element with vaster material to work on. Indeed, the terror of being proletarianized never before weighed heavier upon the minds of the middle class, nor had the distress of the proletariat ever before reached such a pitch. The Plebs Leader element fructified the economic distress to the utmost, and, after considerable sparring, framed the Licinian law, and fought it through to a successful finish.

The Licinian law may be termed a platform with six planks:

1. Restoration of the Consulships;
2. At least one of the two Consuls to be a plebeian;
3. Admission of plebeians to the Colleges of Priests;
4. Limitation of the number of cattle and sheep to be allowed on the commons, as well as the quantity of additional allotments to be allowed to individual holders;
5. The number of free laborers to be proportionate to that of slaves employed on each farm;
6. Alleviation of debtors.

It will be noticed that the first three planks are political, the last three are economic demands. The first three could be enforced immediately upon the enactment of the law; the last three required supplementary legislation. It will also be noticed that the first three cut at the very root of the existing political inequality between patricians and plebeians. Upon the enactment of the Licinian law the Plebs Leader would have supplemented his economic power with the political privileges requisite to safeguard it, and thenceforth he could enjoy with the patriciate the double power of economic exploitation and political usurpation,—including the useful privilege of, whenever convenient, discovering "flaws in the auspices" and "defects in the sacrifices." On the other hand, the three economic planks, even if enforced, could, by that time, do hardly more than afford temporary relief, and that to some few only; they left crass economic inequality untouched and thereby the power of exploitation unclipt.

The Patricians did not fail to perceive all this. They also knew it was "now or never" with them. And they made ready for their last stand. The struggle is said to have lasted eleven years. More than once in this interval did the patricians offer to grant the last three planks, the economic demands. But the Plebs Leaders resisted,—exactly as the Labor Leader of to-day, who rejects the employer's offer to accept the economic demands made by the men, unless also "the Union is recognized," (Loud applause), that is unless the Labor Leader's status is maintained. The Plebs Leader refused to "settle," unless settlement was made with him. At last, a new migration to the Sacred Mount being threatened, the patriciate surrendered. The Plebs Leaders had won out to the fullest.—And this was the seventh and crowning "victory" of the series won by the exploited and oppressed plebs.

THE TEMPLE OF CONCORD.

The Licinian law closes this epoch, and I might here close the sketch of it. But there is still one more event to record. The seven stages just touched on are like beads on a string. The string has a knot. And the knot is worth all the beads put together. It summarizes the set. Upon the final passing of the Licinian law, a distinguished Roman patrician, Camillus by name, the Mark Hanna of the Rome of that day—not that the vulgar Jerry Sneak of the bourgeois Mark Hanna could compare, either in point of breeding or of culture, with that distinguished patrician: nevertheless, a Mark Hanna in the sense that Camillus was then, as Mark Hanna is to-day, the type of the economic and political usurping class—Camillus, then, in order to celebrate the event, built a temple at the foot of the Capitol, and dedicated it to the Goddess of Concord. Looked at closely, one can not help but be startled at the close lines of resemblance between Camillus' Temple to the Goddess of CONCORD and a certain creation of our own days,—Hanna's Civic Federation commission of industrial PEACE. (Applause.)

The Temple to the Goddess of Concord was meant for a monument to commemorate the end of internal discord. Did the Temple of Camillus commemorate a fact? Was discord at an end? Did the Licinian law dry up the sources of the discontent that had been gathering during the preceding hundred years? Was crass economic inequality, with its resultant evils, dealt the blow that ended it, or were at least measures taken for its extinction? Giving the Licinian law time to operate, and looking 200 years forward, we find that the census of Italy—Rome having meantime conquered the whole of Italy—showed in all Italy not two thousand families of solid wealth! Looking forward 100 years further, we find Tiberius Gracchus, in Plutarch's life of that Roman, giving the following bird's-eye view of his country: (reading.)

"The wild beasts have their caves to retire to, but the brave men who spill their blood in her cause have nothing left but air and light. Without houses, without any settled habitations, they wander from place to place with their wives and children; and their generals do but mock them, when, at the head of their armies, they exhort their men to fight for their sepulchres and domestic gods; for, among such numbers, perhaps there is not a Roman who has an altar that belonged to his ancestors, or a sepulchre in which their ashes rest. The private soldiers fight and die, to advance the wealth and luxury of the great; and they are called masters of the world, while they have not a foot of ground in their possession."

Indeed, there was no concord, and none, properly speaking, could be. The Licinian law neither cauterized the evil, nor even placed a salve upon it. The slight economic improvements it promised were hardly attended to. On the other hand, the vaster wars that Rome undertook brought vaster property into the hands of the already overpowering ruling class. The expropriation of the smallholders went on amain. The usurer held high carnival. Slaves deluged the free proletariat;—all the evils complained of at the start were there, only in a form infinitely more aggravated. Was then the Temple to the Goddess of Concord a lie, robust and unqualified? No.

The Temple to the Godess of Concord DID record a Truth. There WAS concord, but among whom?

The only truly warring factions had been patricians and Plebs Leaders, the participation of the plebs masses being only in the nature of food for cannon. The Plebs Leader element craved political power. It did so out of vainglory; it did so also and especially in response to its true class instincts: It needed political in order to secure and expand its economic power. That political power was in the hands of a clan nobility. What to do? Overthrow the patriciate? That would be to open the sluice-gates to the plebs masses, and endanger the economic power of the Plebs Leader element.

Note this: The Plebs Leader was not in arms against patricianism; least of all was he in arms to overthrow plebsism, meaning economic slavery. Whether or not the Plebs Leader ever indulged in speculations upon the beauty, or the sacredness, or the wisdom, or the necessity concerning "the poor ye will always have with you," I know not: nor does it matter. What does matter is that the Plebs Leader "followed no ideals," he "pursued no visions," he was "practical." The Plebs Leader justly saw in plebsism a hell; he saw no way for the extinction of the flames that devoured the plebs masses, at least none that did not interfere with his own interests; his political and social economy tallied exactly with that of the patriciate; he sought to secure himself against the dire ordeal of plebs insecurity and poverty. Given such premises, a policy of deception was the inevitable result. The Plebs Leader was bound to work for the perpetuation of all that was essential in the patriciate, with himself, however, as a sharer in the privileges. As a consequence, the Plebs Leader could feel not a throb in favor of any plan, nor could his mind be open to any thought that made for the abolition of the economic usurpation that he enjoyed, and the obverse of which was the dreaded hell of plebsism. In the deliberate and instinctive pursuit of his class safety, the Plebs Leader was aided by the circumstance of his Order—the name of PLEBEIAN.

The non-patrician landlord and plutocrat was a plebeian. The designation of "Plebeian" covered him, along with the racked middle-class man and the exploited proletarian. The common designation raised the common delusion of a "Common Cause"; only that, as delusions always do, this delusion deluded only those whom it was baneful to: it deluded the plebs middle-class and proletariat: it deluded the patricians themselves, who saw in the bourgeois plebs a "Plebeian," and ostentatiously showed their contempt for him with aristocratic-oligarchic haughtiness; the plebs bourgeois himself never succumbed to the delusion. A phrase thus took the place of a fact; fractional truth substituted square-jointed scientific truth; the line of class-cleavage was blurred;—and sentiment did the rest. These were the circumstances that manured the soil from which sprang that rank vegetation,—the Plebs Leader.

The Plebs Leader saw his opportunity and used it with masterly skill. He needed but to pursue the routine tenor of his own class interests in order to increase the size of the club—Social Discontent—, that the mere name of "Plebeian" placed in his hands, and that he swung over the heads of the patriciate. At first, alarmed for its economic power as well as for its political privileges, the patriciate soon felt reassured upon the score of the former, and presently discovered in the Plebs Leader the surest protector of both, provided only he were admitted to participation in the latter. The patrician eye was gradually opened. The seven stages of this epoch—beginning with the sop thrown at the Plebs Leaders of admitting picked ones from among them to the role of dumb appendages in the Senate, down to the compete surrender dictated by the Licinian law, when the whole Plebs Leader class was admitted to full patrician political rank—mark the stages of the eye-opening process. During the process, there was discord and struggle enough, but we perceive that the real combatants were the patriciate and the Plebs Leader element. We perceive more: we perceive that peace being established between the combatants upon the lines it was established, the plebs masses could, at least for a time, be dominated, and that the form their now warped class-struggle would thenceforth take, would, if it ever again took dangerous form, be something materially distinct from what it had been. And so it happened. For the present, at any rate, the patriciate breathed freely, and with it, the Plebs Leader element. Accordingly, we perceive the strategic significance of the Plebs Leader to have been a buttress for patricianism, fraught with the evilest effects upon the plebeian masses.

The Temple that Camillus raised to the Goddess of Concord did accordingly, commemorate a Truth: concord did now reign, and that Temple, though a monument it be cast in antique mold, throws out no faint suggestion of the meaning, at least the aspiration, of Hanna's modern monument of guile—the INDUSTRIAL PEACE COMMISSION, on which capitalitsts and Labor Leaders are seen in fraternal peace and concord. (Loud applause.)

(To be concluded.)

Vote in New Haven, Conn.

New Haven, April 15.—The S. L. P. and Multi-Cocoa vote at to-day's election is as follows:

Socialist Labor Party.

Selectmen:	
Sullivan	139
Schmidt	137
Wells	141
Constables:	
Arnold	138
Johnson	138
Larson	138
Aldermen-atLarge:	
Sobey	134
Bomstead	135
Oatley	137
Marek	136

Multi Cocoas.

Selectmen:	
Vollmer	253
Seuberg	252
Somers	253
Constables:	
Eugelke	311
Somers	309
Laine	312
Aldermen-at-Large:	
Bearhalter	324
Frank	309
Paecht	308
White	307

Full statement of Kangs, Trades' Council, and all election matters, full of meat, in a couple of days. The Kangs went down bad and had endorsement of Trades' Council.

STRIKERS ENJOINED.

Cincinnati Judge Takes a Hand in Brewery Fight.

Cincinnati, April 21.—Judge Hollister at noon to-day issued a temporary injunction against the local union of engineers and firemen, and the international unions of engineers and firemen, and the officers of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor from any interference with contracts which employees have with the brewery proprietors, and from interrupting the business of the breweries.

The Brewers' Exchange, representing the proprietors of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport, through Louis Hauck and Percy Andrea as a committee, petitioned the court this morning for an order restraining the Stationary Engineers' Union, an incorporation, from ordering men under contract with the breweries to shut off steam or otherwise violate their contracts.

Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor arrived here to-day to carry out the decision, rendered by the National Executive Council at Washington last week, in the controversy between the stationary engineers and the United Brewery Workmen, that has for weeks locked out 1,200 of the latter. The brewery proprietors insist on retaining all their new men, and want them admitted into the union, which will prevent the reinstatement of all the old men. Secretary Morrison, while recognizing the engineers as independent of the United Brewery workers, insisted that the engineers should not furnish steam in breweries where non-union men are employed.

..NEWS FROM THE..

FIELD OF LABOR.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL.

The value of "the legislative influence" of Organized Labor has again been demonstrated by the passage in the United States Senate of a Chinese Exclusion Bill, permitting the employment of Chinese on American ships. An amendment making this prohibitory had been presented and urged by "Organized Labor."

This action on the part of the United States Senate presages similar action on a similar amendment to the Ship Subsidy Bill, which prohobits the employment of Chinese firemen on ships enjoying the benefits of the bill.

The treatment accorded "Organized Labor," has, of course, aroused the ire of the American Federation of Labor, which objects to having its pretensions to political "pull" so ruthlessly exposed to the working class of the country. It has therefore adopted a series of resolutions praising the House of Representatives and denouncing certain of the Senators, as responsible for the unfavorable action of the Senate.

This method of dividing responsibility and leading the working class to believe that effective action through "legislative influence" is possible, if only the right branch of Congress and certain Senators are approached, will not save the Federation's tactics from the exposure which it fears.

It is a matter of record that the House of Representatives is just as little susceptible to "the legislative influence" of "Organized Labor," when important capitalist interests are concerned, as is the Senate. This is shown especially in the unfavorable action it has taken on the bill fixing eight hours as a day's labor on all governmental contracts; a bill which has encountered the opposition of the army and navy contractors. It is again shown in the action taken on the Letter Carriers' Salary Bill, a measure that is now enjoying an eternal rest in committee. No Prince Charmer, alias "Legislative Influence" of "Organized Labor," can wake her up with a kiss, in the form of denunciatory resolutions.

As for certain Senators being amenable to the "legislative influence" of "Organized Labor," the action of the Senate on the bill creating a Department of Commerce and Labor, in the Cabinet, a few months ago, shows that this, too, is a delusion and a snare. Then an amendment to merge the two proposed departments, one for Commerce and one for Labor—was almost unanimously adopted. The American Federation, whose president, Samuel Gompers, had been slated for the Labor Secretaryship, protested, not in behalf of Gompers, oh, no; but in behalf of "outraged" organized labor, of course—against this action. It was thought that the affairs of labor should be administered by a "labor" man and not by a capitalist. It was alleged that a "labor" man would give the matters affecting the department more sympathetic attention, etc., etc. Though the capitalists knew this was all buncomb as the "labor" men of the Gompers stripe show no more concrete sympathy for labor than does a "liberal" capitalist, they preferred to administer the department directly and not indirectly.

"The legislative influence" of "Organized Labor" is a humbug. When put to the test it fails to respond in the manner expected. When it secures the passage of "Labor laws" that are really beneficial, it has no means of "enforcing" them, excepting through the offices of men who are continually clamoring for ineffectual amendments to the original laws and who thus use them to promote their political interests regardless of the interests of labor.

"The legislative influence" of "Organized Labor" is simply a device for keeping the workingmen from forming political parties in their own interests. It is simply a plan for preventing the growth of the belief that if workingmen would secure political advantages they themselves must control the political offices on Socialist lines. To act according to this belief would deprive the capitalists of the executive, legislative and judicial functions of the state, which are so vigorously employed by them, in times of strikes, boycotts and lockouts, to defeat the working class. "Legislative influence," then, is a measure in favor of the capitalist and not of the working class; and the men who are using this cry, from Gompers down, are simply working for the capitalists; for a Mark Hanna and his class.

There is only one effective kind of legislative action for the working class; and that is the kind controlled and directed by itself along Socialist lines. This legislative action provides for legislation by the working class, for the working class, through the working class.

When the working class awaken to the necessity and value of such labor legislation it will not be divided in support of representatives as opposed to Senators, or certain Senators against other Senators; but opposed to the whole capitalist legislative crew. It will present a united and not disunited movement—organized on the economice field, divided on the political one—as it does now, despite the euphemy of "Organized Labor," that is applied to it to-day.

Instead of trying to live according to the Machivallian principle of divide-and-conquer of its opponents and "friends"—the Gomperses, et al.—it will thrive and flourish on the Socialist principle of, in union there is strength and victory.

COTTON YARN MILL TRUST.

Charlotte, N. C., April 22.—Three hundred Southern yarn spinners are expected here to-morrow to hear the details of the proposal to be made by F. L. Underwood, of New York, who wishes to form a trust or merger of the cotton yarn mills in the Southern States, and agrees to combine all the mills in a sixty-million dollar combine, to be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

HE GIVES IT UP.

CASH REGISTER PATTERSON DROPS "PHILANTHROPY."

Has Gotten All the Advertisement Possible Out of "Workers Betterment" Scheme—Men "Benefited" Revolted Against Patterson Paternalism.

Embittered by what he calls the ingratitude of the employers in "the model factory of the world," whose surroundings were praised by President McKinley and by thousands of persons who yearly visited the seemingly unrivalled factories, homes and surroundings of the men and women who worked for him in Dayton, Ohio, John Patterson has decided to join the millionaires' colony in Fifth avenue.

The advantage of the men and women employed in the factories—2,300 men and 350 women—were everywhere talked about and written of until May. This proved excellent advertising for the company. Then a strike threatened the peaceful continuance of the Buckeye State elysuim. Trouble with trades unions was the cause.

Only two months ago the difficulties between employers and employes were "settled" by Senator Hanna and the National Civic Board. Now Patterson, whose slogan was that "it pays" to be good to your employes and to live among them, will leave his hirelings to their own devices, so far as personal supervision is concerned.

Instead of seeing to it that men and women clubs are properly managed, Patterson will live in a home near Andrew Carnegie in Fifth avenue. He has also purchased a cottage at Larchmont and has added a steam yacht to his belongings.

He will spend only two months of each year in Dayton in the future, and will divide the remainder of his time between New York, Larchmont and London. He has just rented a fine house in the English capital belonging to a member of the House of Lords, which he will occupy during coronation week, and where he and his sister, Mrs. Joseph H. Crane, will entertain their American friends.

There are a few of the advantages the Patterson brothers, principal stockholders in the concern, enjoy.

The boasted advantages they provide gratuitously for their employes, all of which redound to the benefit of the company, were: A library, Woman's Century Club, Progressive Club for Men, band and orchestra, colored janitors' glee club, relief organization, Sunday school, styled Pleasant Sunday Afternoon; garden plots for boys to work in and achieve prizes for good crops; clubs for girls, lyceum, library club, choral society, woman's guild for employes' wives; kindergarten, mother's union and a cooking class for girls.

When the walkout of the moulders and metal polishers led to an entire shut down of the factory, the Pattersons held up their hands and said nothing. They expected a speedy and peaceful settlement. They pointed to the long list of "concessions" they had made to their employes, and declined to believe that "ingratitude" crowned their best endeavors. They never posed as philanthropists. "It pays to give employes every possible advantage," they said.

But, when the strike dragged on and on, President Patterson become chagrined, then angry, and finally embitted. Workmen ask for an explanation of the situation, said:—"Less toddling; more freedom. We cannot yield independence to the most philanthropic autocrats in the world."

Mr. Patterson said:—"We try to make labor recreative. If we can't do this we try to take away some of the sting of labor. In that connection the recreative feature of our factory should be considered." Then he enumerated some of the advantages enjoyed by employes.

The entire complexion of the trouble was mottled. The Pattersons said they were not opposed to trades unions, but Dayton was known to be strong anti-union. The beginning might have been traced to the discharge of four men by Foreman Taggart. Workmen said they were discharged because they were union men, but Taggart, his employes said, was entirely impartial.

The workmen said that what they wanted was wages and not a lot of things like clean towels, books etc.

It was found that the aprons handed out at the factory were made by a non-union Chicago firm and cost the Pattersons but nine cents each, while they charged the workmen twenty cents.

Instances might be multiplied. Workmen unsuccessfully tried to induce women workers to join unions. After nearly a year of strife, the workers are again in operation.

Whether Mr. Patterson has decided that it "does not pay" he has not said, but his sudden lessening of interest in his employes' life is taken to mean that his experiment has not been the success he hoped, and which for several years seem to fulfil his desires. He is to become a Fifth avenue millionaire.

COTTON OIL COMBINE.

The incorporation under the laws of the State of New Jersey of the American Cotton Produce Company, with the nominal capital of $3,000, is generally believed to be that of the holding company which will absorb the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, the American Cotton Oil Company, and a number of compress companies. The final amount of the capital of the company, it is stated, has not been definitely determined, on account of the uncertainty as to certain outside companies being included.

..NEWS FROM THE..

FIELD OF CAPITAL

THE BEEF TRUST.

It is quite in keeping with the fitness of things that just as certain economists are extolling the growth of the middle class as an indication of its strength, its suffering at the hands of the large capitalists organized into the Beef Trust should expose the fallacy of such a course. It is fit because it helps to make clear the exact nature of present day middle-class existence, which is characterized by a weakness, a dependence upon and a control by large corporations, that was unknown in the vigorous, independent and powerful middle-class existence of earlier capitalism. The old cry that if a man would be self-assertive and untrammelled he could easily go in business on a small scale and become an independent boss and employer himself, is no longer true; nor is it any longer true of the small farmer who has been urged for the same reasons to go and do likewise.

As the readers of THE PEOPLE undoubtedly are well aware from daily experience, the price of meat has risen so high as to force out of business a large number of small dealers whose trade was confined largely to the working class, who were compelled to abstain from the use of meat because of the excessive increase.

The small meat dealers, together with a great many large ones claim that the advance in the price of meat is simply arbitrary; that a combination of the largest packers in the country known as the Beef Trust, has pushed up figures for the purpose of extending its control over the retailers and supplanting them by stores of its own.

They claim that the receipts of cattle at the great live stock centres show an increase; and that, had they the same facilities of transportation, slaughtering and refrigeration at Chicago, New York and other cities, as the Beef Trust, it would be easy for them to keep down prices and prove the justice of their claim against the monopoly.

The Beef Trust denies, of course, that it is actuated by any such arbitrary and exterminating policy. It claims that the failure of the corn crop has so increased the cost of fodder as to make cattle on the hoof more expensive, thus causing a consequent rise in the price of meat.

Be that as it may, the situation above described depicts the helplessness of the small man, with his dependence and limited capital and the domination of the Beef Trust, with its immense financial and other resources. The admission of the small dealer that they only require the same facilities—the same capital and resources— as the Beef Trust possessed to prove it wrong, very clearly shows that today the mere fact that one possesses a business existence counts for comparatively little. What does count is the fact that one is in possession of the amount and the kind of capital made necessary by the latest development of the industrial or commercial enterprise in which one is engaged.

This lesson the Beef Trust will drive home not only to the small meat dealers but to the commission merchants as well. The Beef Trust is behind a combine to secure control of the butter and egg business. Its system of refrigeration is so capacious, as to enable it to place these and other food products in cold storage without any additional expense; thus making it possible to create a corner in them until such time as the demand will establish a price at which it will be extremely profitable to unload.

By these methods the Beef Trust will undoubtedly destroy many small commission merchants, while bringing those who survive, under its powerful dictation. Likewise will it fasten its already powerful hold upon the farmer, who has already been made to suffer, through its mastery of transportation and the cattle market and its sale of oleomargarine. It is a peculiar irony of fate that the makers of oleo should become the direct controllers of butter. With the Beef Trust in control of the genuine butter business, who will head the attack on the bogus article?

There is no doubt that should the small commission merchants and the farmers possess themselves, as the small meat dealer would, of the same facilities—the same capital and resources—as the Beef Trust possesses, they would prove the iniquities of the butter and egg corner also. In their inability to do so, however, lies the proof of their weakness.

There is no escape for the race from capitalism by way of middle-class growth. The character of this growth has so changed that it tends to strengthen and not destroy large capitalization. With increasing dependence it is bound to become more subservient and servile, taking its orders like an automaton and following the lead of the large capitalists without protest or murmur.

To hope for anything of a truly progressive nature from such a class is to fly in the face of experience. It will also be flying in the face of experience to believe that anti-trust legislation and the demand for free trade in meat will be effectual. Trusts have flourished despite the enactment of anti-trust legislation; while with the demand for free trade there has been a greater enactment of protection.

There is only one way to end large capitalization and that is by social absorption. Society industrially and democratically organized must own and control capital. Until then it will be used for the exclusive profit of a small capitalist class and the detriment of the middle class and working class. With its socialization will come the end of all classes. Hasten the day!

NEW TUNNEL CO.

Albany, April 22.—The Pennsylvania, New York & Long Island Railroad Co., capital $20,000,000, has been incorporated here to construct and operate an underground railroad in New York and Queens Counties, by electricity or other suitable power. The directors are all officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

The road is to be five miles long. The western terminus will be under the waters of the Hudson River on the boundary line between the States of New York and New Jersey, and opposite a point between West 30th and West 35th streets, Manhattan. The eastern terminus will be at a point of connection with the line of the Long Island Railroad Co.

Trades' & Societies' Directory

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 A. M., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Saturday at 8 P. M., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrschaft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 P. M., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary Ed. McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 P. M., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets scond Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fouth Sunday of month at 10 o'clock A. M., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sunday of month, at St. Louis Hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 P. M., 107½ North Main street. PEOPLE agent, L. C. Holler, 205½ South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 P. M., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue. Westville Branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturday, 8 P. M., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 P. M., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Public educational meetings held by Section Chicago, S. L.P., every Sunday, 3 p.m., at Madison sts. Opera House bldg., 83 E. Madison st. Able speakers will address the meetings on most important subjects. Every comrade, sympathizer and reader of THE PEOPLE should attend; bring your friends. Questions invited; free discussion. Admission free. M. C. Hiltner, Organizer.

Mr. Cramp, the ship builder, regrets that, although American money will finance, and American brains will direct the new ship combine, the ships themselves will fly the British flag.

Why "regret"? Is not that the flag that American patriotism flys? It is under that flag a court decided the actions of an American court were not worth the paper on which they were written. It is under that flag ships with the American flag have been boarded and searched on the high seas. It is under that flag a military camp has been maintained in this country. It is under that flag American citizens have been forced to serve as impressed soldiers. All these events are a matter of two years of history.

Such little thing as the money, wrung from tenements, spent by William Waldorf Astor, the money spent by the Duchess of Marlborough, etc., which is produced by men working under the American flag but taken by men under the British flag, do not count.

The American flag is a convenient evasion and a profitable delusion for those who have it in their keeping. But the flag means nothing of benefit to the American people. Nor, for that matter, does the British flag mean anything of benefit to the English people. In both cases the flag is one of the best assets of the robber class. While the people bow down before it they are easily robbed. Then it is a good thing to wrap about one when a particularly dastardly crime has been committed.

It is of little consequence which flag the combine uses. Both mean destruction to the working class.

BIG ORDER FOR STEEL.

Birmingham, Ala., April 22.—The Tenessee Coal Iron and Railroad Co. is now at work on an order for 5,000 tons of open hearth basic steel, for the Carnegie Steel Works at Pittsburg. The order is one of the largest ever booked by the local company. The company is now operating eight of its ten open hearth furnaces and finds it difficult to keep up with its orders.

TELEPHONE VS. TELEGRAPH.

Chicago, April 22.—Telephones will supplant the telegraph for practically all of the commercial business of the Burlington road within a short time. Wires are now being strung connecting the principal division points of the system. The Burlington is the second road in the country to supplant the telegraph for ordinary business. The Illinois Central was the first.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1300	34.191

And they shall build houses and inhabit them and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them.

They shall not build, and another inhabit; they shall not plant and another eat; for as the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the works of their hands.

ISAIAH (chap. XLV.)

THE BELGIAN TURMOIL.

Information is yet too sparse, and the situation of so small a country as Belgium—whose very independence needs the guarantee of its powerful neighbors—is too subject to sudden lurches either to form an accurate opinion of what is up, least of all forecast the result. For all that, certain broad outlines are clear. Within these lines certain conclusions are now safe.

Unquestionably there is a deep and far-reaching turmoil in Belgium. Troops are out to check thousands upon thousands of workingmen and other people. Brick-bats and shots fill the air. Not a few have been wounded and killed. What is it all about? Is it for the emancipation of the proletariat, in short for Socialism? The leader of the Belgian Socialists, Emile Van der Velde, addressing a large concourse of workingmen is reported to have said on the 18th instant:

> "The Catholic Party ignores the popular will. If his Majesty grants the demand for universal suffrage, while preserving our ideal, we will for the present set aside all idea of realizing it."

In other words, not Socialism but the ballot is the issue, and the forces that really are facing each other just now are the workingmen and small bourgeois, on the one hand, and the Clericals on the other. From this two interesting facts leap to sight:

1st. The Socialist Movement, almost all over Europe, finds itself tangled up in bourgeois issues. The bourgeois, hardly anywhere in Europe completed their own revolutions. The path over which Socialism must march is there strewn with obstacles of feudal nature, left untouched by the bourgeois revolution. Of course these obstacles must be first removed. But equally evident it is that a revolutionary Movement that has to lay by its own ideals so as to first carry out important ideals left unaccomplished by its predecessor, is bound to travel on a zig-zag road, that can in no way serve as a map for the Movement in this country, where the bourgeois revolution made a clean sweep of all feudal encumberances. It is clear that the Socialist Movement of Europe, as a whole, can neither set the standard nor mark the path for the Socialist Movement in America. Socialism in Europe can to-day, be at best an inspiration. Not so here.

2nd. There is quite extensively a notion that the organized Catholic Church is a barrier to Socialism. The language of many a dignitary of the Catholic Church justifies, and the language of the Depews: "The Catholic Church is the best police" tends further to strengthen the notion. Probably the attitude of the Catholic or Clerical party in Belgium may be quoted as further confirmation.

We hold otherwise. What is going on in Belgium is proof that the Catholic Church, much as it would like to, cannot for all time control the masses to their injury. The masses in Belgium, now out in general strike, and the many more in sympathy with them, have been brought up Catholics, at least most of them. A time was when these clericals controlled all these people. Do they to-day? Nay, more, are not these formerly priest-ridden Belgians further emancipated from their former "spiritual" masters than the parson-ridden proletariat of Protest England, across the Channel?

Obviously no priestly or other pulpiteer influence can for all time dominate the masses. The "police" upon which the Depews lean to scuttle Socialism in America will at the right moment be found by them to be a hollow reed to lean on.

WHICH IS IT?

The opinion of the Socialist Labor Party on the English style of Trades Unionism, known here as pure and simpledom, is well known. It has been the subject of articles, leaflets and pamphlets. Summed up, that opinion is that these organizations, being run by the Labor Fakir, are made to move obedient to the dictates of the capitalists, that they have become untrue even to their own economic pretences, and that they can no more be considered to be "labor organizations" than an Army, which consists of workingmen, can be considered a "workingman's army," when it is manned and officered by representatives of the capitalist class.

For holding these views the Socialist Labor Party was made the target of the vilest sort of abuse by the Kangaroo Social Democracy. The S. L. P.'s arguments were never touched, could not be touched; less yet could the array of facts be touched on which the S. L. P.'s argument was planted. The Kangaroos simply left all that alone; and squirted dirt; and patted pure and simpledom on the back; and licked the boots of the Organized Scabbery that led the pure and simpler; and sang songs in praise of them, pronouncing them "noble wagers of the class struggle." A leader in such tactics was the "New York Volkszeitung."—Stick a pin there.

The next fact to consider is a letter from London, published in a conspicuous place by the identical "Volkszeitung" in its issue of the 3rd instant. The letter is too lengthy to reproduce; it is upon the latest achievement of British Trades Unionism. A clear idea of it may, however, be had from its introductory passages. The first paragraph of the said letter is as follows:

> "It is high time that we submit our opinion on English Trades Unionism to a revision. Not only has it smothered the political class struggle; it now threatens also to make impossible the economic class struggle. The closer one inspects the recent history of the English workingman, the clearer does it become that Trades Unionism divides the workingmen and sets them at odds with one another, and that it hampers the wheels of Progress."

Stick a pin there too, and join the two.

* * *

Experience has established that when a man is ready to detect wrong at a distance and announces it, but is slow to perceive the article at home and there make it known, one has to do with either a fool, or a knave, or a combination of both.

Irish landlords in New York, who evict their tenants by the squad, are found to be loudest and foremost on Irish platforms to denounce evictions in Ireland.

American Jingos, who attend "Lynching Bees" at home, are the most pretentious declaimers against the barbarisms of the "Maffia" in Italy.

American capitalists, who lead in blacklisting their employees, are classic Fourth of July rhetoricians on the despotism of the feudal lords.

Etc.; etc.; etc.

Are these people fools? or are they knaves? or are they a compound of both. The answer, whatever it be will fit the Kangaroo "Volkszeitung" with its concealment of the fact that the English style of Trades Unionism in America has become a clog to progress in America, and its publication of the fact touching England.

TEXT AND COMMENTARY.

Under the heading "Socialism to be Opposed When It Attacks Religion," a Pittsburg, Pa., "religious" paper, "The Observer," by name, has an editorial which is reproduced below with running comments:

> "It cannot be denied that a great part of the literature of Socialism, and a majority, perhaps, of the Socialist leaders, are unfriendly to the Christian view of life."

That depends. There are scores upon scores of "Christian views of life." The diversity of opinion among the holders of "the Christian view of life" is such that if these "view holders" were to be locked up in Madison Square Garden and left to settle the matter, all the ambulances of the city would be kept busy carrying to the hospitals the wounded and killed. "The "Observer" should be more precise.

> "Socialist leaders of prominence in every country regard life on earth as the be-all and end-all of existence,"

Hold on! Not so fast! Where did you get that from, Mr. "Observer"? You must have been digging in the same muck-heap from which Archbishop Corrigan got the yarn that he spun out to his congregation of labor-fleecers about Karl Marx having recanted his law of values just before he died.

> "and look forward to heaven on earth under Socialist regime. They scoff at the view of life which makes the earth a place of probation and exile. They have no patience with men who turn their eyes longingly to the world beyond for a redress of the countless wrongs suffered on earth."

Correct! This time thou speakest Truth. The Socialist has no patience for the poltroon who will tolerate Wrong, and less patience for the Knave who will shield it by turning the attention of the victims to the clouds.

> "They believe, and rightly, that if men can be brought to regard this life as the sum of human existence their impatience with social wrong will be quickened, and their faith in the Socialist program increased. For millions upon millions of men the Socialistic heaven would then be the only thing worth living for and hoping for."

These statements, tho' they betray a clumsy touch, may not imply any more than appears, and are correct, too. The difference between the Socialist and the "religionist" generally is that while the latter would profit by sorrows, making that the greatest lubricator of purse-strings to his advantage, the former utilizes sorrow only as texts to preach from and to prove to the sorrowing that "God helps those who help themselves," and that the cloth that will wipe their tears is one that they can and will have to weave for themselves.

> "Perhaps many of the Socialist leaders are not hostile, but merely indifferent to religion, but the fact remains that a vast number of them conduct their propaganda in such a way as to identify Socialism with irreligion."

Hold on again, Mr. "Observer." Don't fling words about in that style. "Religion"? "Irreligion"? Define. If you mean by the "religion" the sentiment that prompts man to "love his neighbor as himself," there is no more religious being on earth than the Socialist. If, however, you mean by 'religion" a hypocritical utterance of the above maxim, accompanied with the burning at the stake or the wishing, if you only had the power, to burn at the stake the neighbor who does not agree with you upon the name, the color of the eye and beard, the age and the details of the life of your God, then, indeed, and by the Great Jehovah, there is none more irreligous that the Socialist, nor one who more strenuously will fight your sort of "religion" until its blasphemous rites are exterminated.

SHIP-WRECKED MARINERS.

The below is not from "Puck", it is not from "Punch", nor yet is it from the Berlin "Kladderadatch." It is from the Kangaroo "Worker" of this city. We land the fish and reproduce it in full for the edification of those who have the sense of humor. Here it is:

A CLEAR PATH AHEAD.

> The death-throes of the S. L. P. are becoming violent. Publication of its Jewish party organ, the "Abendblatt." has been discontinued. A local of the S. T. & L. A. was recently expelled and the party is continuously "purified" by the expulsion of members for "treason." The whole subject of the Scab Trade and Labor Alliance is up for discussion in the columns of the "Peep" and the Alliance is roundly denounced by many members of the S. L. P. One day last week De Leon's daily leaflet, "The Peep," came out in an edition de luxe, one column short of its usual size, and presenting some two-weeks-old news items for the refreshment of its up-to date readers. Now comes the announcement that De Leon is soon to take a three months' vacation from his editorial labors without pay—which probably means that the astute Danny knows that the "People" is soon to die and doesn't want to act as undertaker De Leonism is about to expire, suffocated by the stench of its own rottenness; and thus one more obstacle in the path of the Socialist movement is cleared away.
>
> But—there is a big "but" to be considered. Unless the members of the Socialist Party—in New York the Social Democratic Party—do their full duty, nothing will have been gained. The Socialist movement has been seriously impeded, especially in this state, by the antics of the S. L. P. The removal of that obstacle will be cause for rejoicing if our comrades go on vigorously with aggressive, constructive work—not otherwise. Six months remain before election. We should have two votes for the Social Democratic Party wherever there was one in 1900.
>
> Comrades, it is up to you. Don't be satisfied with the removal of an obstacle. Forward, on the road to victory.

The shipwrecked mariner, tempest-tost, and clinging to a rotten raft, does not scan the horizon more anxiously for the approach of a sail, nor does his fevered brain more readily shape out of gathering mists ships hying to his aid than does the Kangaroo Social Democratic crew of this city. With their throats crammed full of the slanders they have uttered and that have been crammed back into them; with their own and the corruption of their allies in Webster, Haverhill, Peekskill, Hoboken, etc., etc., beating down upon them; with their Kangaroo party vote going to smash in Adams, Cincinnati, Chicago, San Francisco, etc.; everywhere left in the lurch and despised by the Organized Scabbery, as all traitors are treated even by those who would use them; with now an established reputation for imbecility; with all their hopes of stampeding the Socialist vote away from the S. L. P. gone to wreck; with their press unread and thrown upon the scheme of raising money under all sorts of false pretences;—in short, a derelict upon the waves of the Movement, sans reputation, sans prospects, sans support, the Kangaroo crew of this city has become crack-brained.

From one end of the country to the other the firm-as-a-rock S. L. P. will cheer the above Kangaroo outburst. To the ears of the knowing it is the drowning man's cry of despair.

The increase in the price of butter and meats has had the effect of decreasing their sale by almost one half in the districts where workingmen live. A workingman, in times of "prosperity" cannot afford to pay a few extra cents for his food. It shows what a good jolly time he has when prosperity is not on tap.

The Standard Oil Company has secured complete control of all West Virginia oil lands. It also has most of the desirable property in Texas. If worst comes to worst the Standard can return to its old game and "fight" itself by playing one piece of property against another.

To judge by the reports of the Annual Conference of the Social Democratic Federation of England, there is bound to be a Fourth of July among our British brethren. The inteligent and honest and aggresive element are getting ready to Yorktown the fossils and stage-strutters.

It has been discovered that the Beaumont oil belt runs into Mexico. If that is so then there is no doubt that Mexico has committed a "crime against the flag," and that the only way to "wipe out the insult" is to send a few soldiers to Mexico to teach those concerned that they cannot treat thus lightly the feelings of our best American capitalists.

It has finally been decided that the camp at Lathrop, Mo., where the English have been gathering horses, cattle, mules and men, is British, and that it is a war post. The government was so informed over eight months ago. Official investigation, which of necessity will appear in book form, has now decided that what was evident to all is so. What new coating will the authorities use in swallowing this additional English insult and violation?

The "Social Democratic," alias "Multi-Coca," alias "Socialist" party of Cleveland, O., while rubbing the sores inflicted upon it by the late municipal election should contemplate the campaign card issued by its candidate for City Treasurer, Harry D. Thomas. That card carries, right under the picture of Harry, this legend: "Wages have DECREASED." It now happens that Harry and the rest of his party, being in with the Organized Scabbery, that owns the pure and simple Unions, find it necessary to howl with that Organized Scabbery crew, and are constantly spreading the lie that "wages are INCREASING," a very necessary lie for the comfort of the Organized Scabbery. But the rank and file of the workers are not wholly asleep. Is it at all wonderful that they should take no stock in a party whose candidates can blow hot and cold, as the maggot may happen to bite them? Not at all. The men who between election and election can say "wages are INCREASING," and at an election can turn a somersault back and declare wages are decreasing condemn themselves as frauds.

Political and Economic.

The New York "Journal" has arrived at the point where it must have endeared itself to the Volkszeitungists. It has been aroused by the new British taxes to a consideration of the taxes that are imposed in the country, and the conclusion it arrives at is that the working class pay the taxes. At last the "Journal" wheels in line for the great principle of Kangarooism. Lo, a new convert!

The Cleveland, O., "Citizen" screws its lantern jaws into a forced smile, and thus, forcibly smiling, says: "The regular Socialist party, which has been making immense gains all over the country, just about holds its own in Cleveland." Fact is that the said "Regular 'Socialist' party" better known as the Kangaroo or Multi-Coca party was hit hard everywhere this spring. In Cincinnati, it went down kerflop over 1,000 votes; in Adams, Mass., it grew cow-tail-like from 360 votes down to barely 50; in Chicago, it "gained" so "immensely" that they are hiding their sores behind "percentages"; in Hartford, Ct., it simply "vamoosed the ranch," vanished; in Peekskill, N. Y., its vote is symbolized by the ruins of the "Kangaroo Wall," and so on. The gains in Wisconsin do not belong to the "regular 'Socialist' party," alias Kangaroo. That there is the only remnant of the Debs-Berger Movement.

The "Hurrah Clothing Store" style does not work in politics. Podsnap Mamie Hayes had better go back to peddling wooden nut-megs.

A writer in the Lancaster, Pennsylvania, "Labor Leader" has a solution of the trouble between capital and labor. It is that labor demand from capital that wages be paid in gold. This will bring about the free and unlimited, etc., etc., at the old, old ratio, and thereby all will be well in Kansas. This solution smells slightly of the literary crime of a gentleman named Harvey who wrote the most idiotic book ever attempted, "Coin's Financial School" For Incurables. The writer in "The Labor Leader" must have forgotten, if he ever knew, that even the Democrats have carefully sidetracked the Crime of '73.

THE WONDERFUL CAPITALIST TAR-BABY.

Who that has read Joel Chandler Harrise's "The Wonderful Tar-Baby Story" as told by his masterly creation, Uncle Remus, has not been convulsed with laughter at the clever manner in which Brer Fox entrapped and humiliated Proud Brer Rabbit?

He, who has read the story, will recall with considerable amusement how, in the language of Uncle Remus, "Brer Fox went to work en got 'im some tar en mix it up wid some turkentine, en fix up a contrapshun w'at he call a 'Tar-Baby,' and sot'er in de big road" while he (Brer Fox) "lay low" until Brer Rabbit came along "dez as sassy as a jay bird." He will recall how Brer Rabbit made sundry inquiries of the Tar-Baby apropos of her health, only to receive no answer, which duly irritated him, "while Brer Fox he lay low." Brer Rabbit grew more vociferous, insistent and threatening, but "Tar-Baby stay still, en Brer Fox lay low." Finally, exasperated beyond control, "Brer Rabbit draw back his fis', he did, and blip he tuck 'er side of de head. Right dar's where he broke his merlasses jug. His fis' stuck, en he can't pull loose. De tar hilt 'im. But Tar-Baby, she stay still, en Brer Fox, he lay low." The reader of the story will further recall how Brer Rabbit demanded to be turned loose and upon being refused "he fotch 'er a wipe wid de udder han', en dat stuck" while the "Tar-Baby she ain't sayin' nuthin', en Brer Fox, he lay low"; how, growing still more insistent upon his release, he used both his feet and they got stuck, while the "Tar-Baby she ain't sayin' nuthin', en Brer Fox he lay low";how finally "Brer Rabbit squall out dat ef de Tar-Baby don't tu'n him loose he but 'er cranksided. En den he butted, en his head got stuck. Den Brer Fox, he sa'ntered fort', lookin' des ez innercent ez wunner yo' mammay's mockin' birds," and taunted the now helpless and crestfallen Brer Rabbit. Who, we repeat, that has read this inimitable Tar-Baby story, has not been convulsed with laughter at Brer Fox's clever ruse? And who will not recall it with amusement and delight?

Brer Fox's Tar-Baby, as wonderful as it is, is not, however, the only "contrapshun," made up of deception, that has been projected to catch the unwary. "There are others," perhaps even more wonderful. There is one of these "contrapshuns" that plays a conspicuous part in the lives of Brer Capital and Brer Labor, and which is used by the former to the greater sorrow and loss of the latter.

This tar-baby is known as the British or pure and simple trade union adjunct of capitalism. Its whole result has been to bind the working class, physicially and intellectually,—hands, feet, and head—to the sticky Tar-Baby the capitalist system that is run for the profit of Brer Capital.

Brer Capital has rigged it out and set it out on the "big road" that leads to labor's emancipation—"the co-operative commonwealth." Along comes Brer Labor instinctively conscious of his strength, defiant, determined, "dez as sassy as a jay-bird," if you will, and ne espies this "contrapshun," the pure and simple Tar-Baby. Thinking that through it, he can secure an answer to his demand for a shorter worker-day, he uses one hand—the eight hour movement. Brer Labor draws back his fist and strikes, with the result that his toil is intensified and his trade-life shortened, while the unemployed, for whom the demand was originally made, tend to increase and involve him in strike failures. In the meanwhile, the Tar-Baby, true to its past, says nothing while Brer Capital lays low.

Angered by the trap into which he has fallen, Brer Labor demands to be turned loose—he wants favorable factory legislation. Brer Labor uses his other hand—his legislative influence—only to have "the labor laws" enacted for his alleged benefit declared unconstitutional and unenforcible. In the meanwhile Brer Labor's legislative influence has been used to promote capitalist legislation from which he derives no benefit—the Ship Subsidy Bill and the Chinese Firemen Amendment, for instance. All the while the Tar-Baby says nothing and Brer Capital he lays low.

Now, thoroughly indignant, Brer Labor uses a foot—Independent Political Action—with the result that a lot of bogus "labor" Mayors, who in no wise differ from their capitalist contemporaries, as far as labor is concerned, are elected and duly absorbed by the two old capitalist parties. Brer Labor next fumes and storms and threatens direful things; he strikes, is clubbed, enjoined is damaged and does damage. He uses his other leg—called Arbitration—and that sticks, as in San Francisco and Boston, where Brer Labor is duped and cheated, while Brer Capital triumphs. All the while the Tar-Baby says nuthin' and Brer Capital he lay low.

Next Brer Labor threatens to use his head. He will end the capitalist system by studying Socialism and substituting industrial plutocracy with industrial democracy. He uses his head, only to have it caught and held fast in the Tar-Baby sophistry that Capital and Labor have mutual interests and that the progress of one depends on the other. In the meanwhile the Tar-Baby says nothing, while Brer Capital he saunters forth and to prove the truth of the Tar-Baby sophistry flaunts his riches in the face of Brer Labor's poverty.

But Brer Labor will not always be ensnared by Brer Capital, while "he lay low" and the "Tar-Baby says nothing." His kindred—the class-conscious workingmen—are learning to know the Tar-Baby that says nothing and the Brer Capitals that "lay low."

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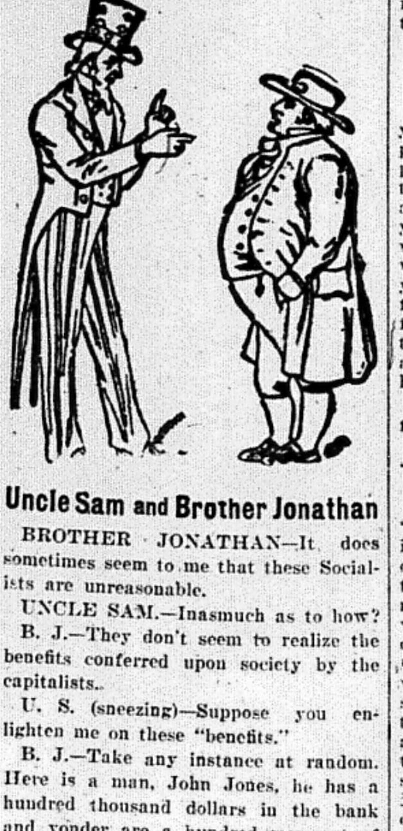

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—It does sometimes seem to me that these Socialists are unreasonable.

UNCLE SAM.—Inasmuch as to how?

B. J.—They don't seem to realize the benefits conferred upon society by the capitalists.

U. S. (sneezing)—Suppose you enlighten me on these "benefits."

B. J.—Take any instance at random. Here is a man, John Jones, he has a hundred thousand dollars in the bank and yonder are a hundred men out of work. These men will starve unless they get a job; John Jones won't starve, you can't starve with a hundred thousand dollars. John Jones could, if he wanted, eat up his money. If he did, he would be having a good time, but the hundred men would hunger. Right here steps up the capitalist as a benefactor—

U. S. (placing his right hand to his right ear)—A what?

B. J.—A benefactor. The capitalist steps in as a benefactor of society. Instead of lolling comfortably on his $100,000, he invests them; he sets up a factory that employs these one hundred men out of work. From that moment on the men cease to starve. Has not this capitalist done a positive service to the community?

U. S.—You are quite sure he did?

B. J.—Of course!

U. S.—And you consider him a benefactor?

B. J.—Don't you?

U. S.—And you would conclude from that that he and the whole capitalist class should be preserved?

B. J.—Certainly.

U. S.—Because if he and it were wiped out society would cease to be benefacted?

B. J.—That's it.

U. S.—Now let's look at all that a little closer. In the first place let me know what you understand by a "benefactor."

B. J.—A man who does me a good service.

U. S.—If such a man is compelled, by his own interest, to do you that good service, would he still be a benefactor?

B. J.—W-e-l-l, n-o; n-o-t -qu-ite.

U. S.—To entitle a man to the title of a "benefactor" his act must combine several qualities. I shall mention 2:

1. It must do good; and
2. It must be done out of his own free will, undriven by personal interest.

B. J.— (rubbing his hands)—That's very well put. That's it exactly. That's just what I have shown you that the capitalist does:

No. 1. His act does good in that he gives bread to men who would otherwise starve for want of work.

No. 2. He does so out of his own free will.

U. S.—We shall, for the present, grant No. 1. The No. 2 is false.

B. J.—Not much! Why, the capitalist needn't—

U. S.—Will you oblige me by keeping your shirt on for 2 minutes and 15 seconds?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—The No. 2 which you claim is that the capitalist is not driven by his own needs to "give work"—

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—It is just the reverse. I shall show you that if he didn't, if he allowed the workers to starve, he would have eventually to starve too.

B. J.—What?

U. S.—Can a $100,000 last forever?

B. J.—No.)

U. S.—If this capitalist lived on even as little as $5,000 a year, how long would his $100,000 last?

B. J. (winks his eyes as if a candle light had been suddenly held up before them)—Twenty years.

U. S.—And after that?

B. J. remains silent and pensive.

U. S.—After his money would be all gone, he would have to starve, or go to work, or steal, eh?

B. J.—Hem!

U. S.—Can you get out of that?

B. J. remains silent and still more pensive.

U. S.—When your capitalist invests his money, "gives labor bread", or plays the "benefactor," he is simply giving himself bread and benefacting himself. What he accomplishes by his investment is to get his yearly $5,000 out of the sweat of the brows of his workers and keep his original $100,000 untouched. When he invests he does so, accordingly, not to do good to others, but to do himself the double good of living grandly without consuming the amount of his capital, and doing so by fleecing his "benefactorees." Save me from such "benefactor" and such "benefactions!"

B. J. during this time has been inspecting closely a distant fleck of cloud against the azure sky.

U. S.—What has become of your "benefactor?"

B. J.—I have been trying to find where he is.

U. S.—Your search is now difficult enough; but I propose to make it so difficult that you couldn't find your benefactor were you to look for him with a Lick telescope.

B. J. gives up the fleck of cloud and turns his eyes to Uncle Sam.

U. S.—I said before that a benefaction must combine two qualities. For the moment I granted No. 1, to wit, that it must be a good act, and knocked No. 2 into a cocked hat. I now propose to turn to No. 1.

B. J.—What is that also false?

U. S.—Yep.

B. J. (dejectedly)—Well, well—

U. S.—Suppose I waylaid you, knocked you down and robbed you, and being in possession of all your property, your pistol included, I were to cover you with that weapon and say to you: "You are a dead duck if you don't do as I tell you:" and taking a loaf out of your own wallet which I just took from you, I were to say further: "You will starve if you don't eat; here is a loaf of bread for you; you may have that if you work for me." Your distress would drive you to submit. You would produce 4 loaves and I would give you 1. How would you like that for a "benefaction?"

B. J.—Like it? You call that" benefaction?"

U. S.—How would you like me for a "benefactor?"

B. J.—To hell with such a benefactor!

U. S.—Now, that is just the sort of a "benefactor" the capitalist is. The capitalist class has waylaid and knocked down and robbed the working class, and the property or capital the capitalists now hold is stolen goods, stolen from the workers, who alone produced it. Whatever wealth any capitalist ever produced he has long since consumed; all the wealth the capitalists now hold is stolen; out of that first and continuous theft they "give bread" to the workers; and the pistol with which they can cover the working class so as to keep it in subjection—as I would be keeping you in subjection with the pistol I snatched out of your hands—is the government of the country, snatched out of the hands of the working class with the aid of the labor fakir.

B. J. begins to be visibly moved.

U. S.—Did you say anything?

B. J.—No: but I was going to say that if you waylaid me, and got my pistol from me, and by that means were keeping me down, I would never sleep with both eyes shut.

U. S. looks interested.

B. J.—And the first chance I saw I would snatch that weapon of oppression from you turn it upon you, and thus recover my own.

U. S.—And, like an unreasonable Socialist, drive off your benefactor who was "giving you bread?"

B. J.—These Socialists are right every time. Yes, I would drive that "benefactor" out of sight.

U. S.—Bravo! Now you talk sense. What you or any sensible man would do is just what the Socialsts would do and are gathering the force to do it with. They are seeking to snatch the pistol—the government—out of the hands of the highwayman class that now rides them by organizing the Socialist Labor Party and walloping the capitalist class at the hustings.

B. J.—Count me as one!

U. S. and B. J. walk off together, B. J. explaining that he always did suspect the Socialists knew what they were after, and U. S. smiling rolls of smiles.

WHAT WILL IT MATTER?

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Sam Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.]

No, 'twill not matter bye and bye,
Whether our path was strewn with thorns,
Whether our neighbor blacked our eye,
Whether he trod upon our corns,
Whether our life was one long row,
Matters not bye and bye, but now.

No, 'twill not matter bye and bye,
Whether the innocent suffer wrong;
Whether we heard want's pleading cry;
Whether with ribald jest and song
We furrowed a suffering brother's brow
Matters not bye and bye, but now.

No, 'twill not matter bye and bye
Whether the toiler gets his pay;
Whether the idler's rolling high
Squandering riches day by day
Earned by the sweat of labor's brow
Matters not bye and bye, but now.

No, 'twill not matter bye and bye
Whether our lot was mortgaged here,
Whether we'd laid a fortune by
Or whether we lived in constant fear,
Whether we lived, or when, or how,
Matters not bye and bye, but now.

No, 'twill not matter bye and bye,
Whether for KING or serf we passed,
Whether our station was low or high;
All will be common dust at last.
If matters not bye and bye, you say;
No; but it matters now, to-day.

THE WATER CURE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

[Air: "Marching Through Georgia."]

Get the good, old syringe, boys, and fill it
to the brim.
We've caught another "nigger" and we'll
operate on him—
Let some one take the handle who can work
it with a vim,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! We bring the jubilee;
Hurrah! Hurrah! The flag that makes him
free!
Shove in the nozzle deep and let him taste
of liberty,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

We've come across the bounding main to
kindly spread around
Sweet liberty wherever there are rebels to
be found—
Come, hurry with the syringe, boys, we've
got him down and bound,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

Oh, pump it in him till he swells up like
a toy balloon!
The fool pretends that liberty is not a
precious boon.
But we'll contrive to make him see the
beauty of it soon,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

Keep the piston going, boys, and let the
banner wave,
The banner that floats proudly o'er the
noble and the brave,
Keep on until the squirt-gun breaks or he
explodes, the slave—
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! We bring the jubilee;
Hurrah! Hurrah! The flag that makes him
free!
We've got him down, so let us pump him
full of liberty,
Shouting the battle cry of fredom.

—S. E. Kiser in the Chicago Record-Herald.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurating that system is numbered Letter I.]

XXIII.

I have read with interest the views of the different writers on the S. T. & L. A. question and wish as one studying the question both pro and con to add my conclusions, also would like to see other comrades in Canada write on this important subject.

1st. A proper trades union is a necessary accompaniment to the present capitalist system, because the working class, whether they realize it or not, are antagonistic to the employing class in so far as they want to obtain the highest wage or higher wages in their different trades or callings, which is not favorably looked on by the employer, and as the days of individualism are about ended in the commercial world so must it end with the working class; and as S. L. P. speakers teach that collectivism is ahead of individualism we must, to be consistent, call on the workers to unite both to better their condition under the present system and to emancipate themselves.

2nd. The present attitude toward pure and simple trade organizations is one of warfare and correctly so because the unions are the breeders of fakirs and crooks who work the rank and file for the betterment of their own condition and use every means in their power to keep the said rank and file ignorant of how to solve the problem before them.

3rd. This question is answered in No. 2 with the exception of where a member of the S. L. P. is compelled to belong to a union to hold his situation, then he should in no way aid that union by giving his time either to hold office or work for same, but he should show to the rank and file on every occasion the rottenness of the articles appearing from time to time in their trade journals, but if not compelled to be a member, then as an S. L. P. man I would say do not join them.

4th. Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A., to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organization? Yes, by all means yes, for the reason given in answer to the 1st question, if for no other. But there are others. The S. L. P., through its DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, has been pounding and exposing the crooked and treacherous acts not alone of the leaders but also of lots of the smaller fry in the rank and file of pure and simplers and could not possibly do so and be consistent; if we did not have a trade union built for working class interests only, to point the workers to. For we could not want to have the workers unorganized; in fact we must have them organized so as to be enabled to propagate socialism to them.

5th. This question I consider misleading because the different writers have evidently taken different meanings from it. For instance, if a writer took strength to mean votes he would be justified in saying the S. T. & L. A. had weakened the S. L. P., because it drove away votes the party might have received; but if on the other hand he took strength to mean soundness of tactics, then he could only come to one conclusion, viz.: The S. T. & L. A. strengthens the S. L. P., because without it we would be placed in the awkward position of calling on the working class to unite in the swamp of pure and simple organizations, which would be the same as handing them over to the enemy bound hand and foot a la Gompers style.

F. HASELGROVE.

London, Canada.

XXIV.

1st. In discussing the relation of the S. L. P. and trades unions it is to be remembered that the Party policy should be determined by the stage of economic development in which the question arises. Straightforward socialism has broken with the old style trades unionism. A clear understanding of the class nature and political form of the struggle in which the working class is engaged made it impossible to admit that capital had a right to its share while demanding the full return of the product of labor or to stand for the interests of labor with the declaration, "No politics in the union." The position of the "pure and simple" organization is so at odds with any forceful labor movement that discussion of its inconsistencies is no longer necessary among class-conscious socialists. The Party, however, still clings to a form of trade organization, the S. T. & L. A., for the purpose of increasing Party strength and of overthrowing the older trade organizations as a means to that end. Does the Party need such an organization? I think not. Party connection with any form of trades organization appears to be unwise and illogical; unwise because of its effect upon the political movement; illogical because it contradicts the principles upon which that political movement is based.

2nd. The present position of the Party on the question of economic organization is virtually a denial of the class struggle. The class struggle is the POLITICAL expression of the antagonistic economic interests of the capitalist and working classes. The adoption of economic means of combat with the capitalist class is to just that extent a desertion of the class struggle and the abandonment of the weapon by which the proletariat must hope for final victory. Does the present development of industry demand a trades union movement? Then the S. L. P. as a political party is to that extent a premature organization? Is the existence of the S. L. P. justified? In other words has class consciousness developed to the point where the economic needs of the working class can find their political expression in a party of the working class? If the class struggle has become explicit through the growth of class consciousness, that is, has become political, then to that extent has the need of an economic organization ceased. The working class has entered the political arena. Through the S. L. P. it seeks to voice its growing sentiment of class solidarity. With that step it has flung the old, inadequate trades organization to the winds and bade the capitalist class defiance, in principle. In fact, it still clings tremblingly to the nursing bottle of its existence.

Hence, the Party places itself in a self-contradictory position. It attempts to gain control of the machinery of government on the ground that only by possession of the political power can the economic interests of the working class be secured and yet attempts to secure those same interests through an economic organization. At the last National Convention the Party dropped its immediate political demands from its platform. The contradiction in setting up a working class platform for immediate relief while assuring the workers that while capitalism remained in force all labor legislation must prove futile was too patent to allow any such planks to remain. The Party took the unqualified and logical position that only with the political power in the hands of the working class could any of the interests of the working class be secured. Yet the Party continues its immediate economic demands through the S. T. & L. A.. Is the political argument any less valid here where the working class are confessedly weaker. If so, economic are to be preferred to political means and any declaration for political action is at least premature. But the Party maintains that only on the political field is there a semblance of equality and independence; that in economic warfare the working class is weak and dependent. The political argument applies here in consequence with all the more force and immediate economic demands become all the more inconsistent with the avowed position of the Party as a political organization. The Party points out that Government is merely an instrument of capitalist interests and proves it by such instances as capitalist use of the militia in case of strikes, injunctions and all other powers which are at the beck and call of that class when labor and capital are concerned. When then is the logic in upholding an organization which is foredoomed to failure under capitalist conditions according to all Party doctrine? Yet time and again the Party organs and literature have assured the working class that the S. T. & L. A. can be of immediate use against capitalist encroachments while urging the workers to political union as their ONLY means of defence. Which column of THE PEOPLE shall the worker believe, if needed in the face of such contradictions he believes either?

But the present position of the Party has a still deeper significance. In defending the S. T. & L. A. the Party assumes the anarchist position with all the disrupting tendencies which result from the inherent contradictions of that belief. It substitutes so far forth the principle of economic action on trade lines in place of political action on class lines. The essence of anarchism is group action. The small unit is considered equal to the whole. The Party has stood unqualifiedly against the colonization, communistic or any other anarchistic schemes on the ground that the social revolution must be in and through society as a whole. On the question of the S. T. & L. A. the Party wheels square around the works through the trades as units of organization. Trade autonomy is allowed to obstruct the development of class consciousness and virtually encouraged until anarchistic group feeling supplants the feeling of class solidarity and the members of the various crafts exclaim "We must have an organization of our craft."

Thus the Party defeats its ultimate aim of strengthening its position. By building up an organization on economic lines outside the Party and endowed with a relative autonomy, increasing with the growth of that organization necessarily, it strengthens the inherent contradiction between economic and political action until there is open disruption as in the case of the heterogeneous elements of the International on the same question. The energy of the Party is exhausted in the effort to build up an economic organization while its own doctrines show that its efforts must be futile in the long run on account of the seeds of disintegration implanted in the very idea of TRADE organization in a CLASS movement. The S. L. P. stands, and must stand for the working class and not for any trade fraction or number of fractions. To hold to the latter is political suicide.

3rd, 4th and 5th. By claiming a possible effectiveness for trades organizations the Party defeats its immediate object of tearing down "pure and simpledom." As an economic weapon of warfare the S. T. & L. A. is open to the same objections as the former. In upholding one and discarding the other the Party simply takes away any support for its attack. The political union of the working class in the S. L. P. can justly say to the trade union, "Only by political action can the working class secure its rights." For the economic organization, the S. T. & L. A., to make such a statement would be to invite ridicule. The S. L. P. is not the S. T. & L. A. Its assistance is such as a political party can give. The Party has already stated how much that assistance can be. It plainly says that it can amount to nothing so long as the capitalist representatives remain in power.

The S. T. & L. A. backed by a political party of growing class consciousness is of no effectiveness until the object of Party is accomplished and by that time the S. T. & L. A. is useless. The S. T. & L. A. is left with the resources of the "pure and simplers" and these have already been laughed to scorn. The Party even turns its back upon it by saying that political action is the only remedy. If the S. T. & L. A. is to act politically it should become an integral part of the S. L. P. In no sense can the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. be justified from the standpoint of Party principles. Nor can such connection be proven of any value to the Party. Rather from the contradiction in which the Party has become involved such connection is a positive detriment. There is no question of the increasing effectiveness of "pure and simple" trades unions. There should be no question of the like lack of utility of the S. T. & L. A. The political Party has the task of overcoming a vicious form of economic organization, as one of the many tasks of the struggle upon which it has entered. Because the Church so often attacks socialism or stands in an attitude of covert hospitality the Party might as logically start a labor church, or because the colleges are controlled by the capitalist class the Party might make strenuous efforts to endow a labor college and so on to the extent that the existing institutions of society are opposed to the cause of the working class. But there is no thought of any such line of tactics. It is perfectly well understood that social institutions are the outgrowth of the prevailing economic system and change with the latter. Hence the simplest and most direct route is to go to the bottom of the matter and to change the economic structure of society through gaining control of the political power. The route is POLITICAL. It is not by a labor church or by a labor college or by any of the thousand and one reforms which crop up on every side that the working class is to achieve its task but by the persistant and class-conscious use of the ballot until the working class can remove the bottom cause of all the opposition to their interests by overthrowing forever the system of capitalism. The Party does not attack the Church or the College and there is no reason why it should attack the trades unions. They are all alike the outgrowth of capitalism and are to be changed only by the overthrow of their cause. Why should the trades unions be singled out of all the corrupt institutions of capitalism? Capitalism itself will disrupt these organizations in the end and open the eyes of the rank and file to the only way their salvation can be obtained. The Party has no need to attach to itself the odium which such attacks inspire. Rather should it aid to fasten it upon the system by which the working class is reduced to wage slavery with all its poverty and degradation. Rather should it use it as a means to gain adherence to the view that political action is the sole means of relief. The political party can accomplish this. The S. T. & L. A. is not needed for the task. Moreover, the Party is weakened by connection with the S. T. & L. A. as already pointed out. Granted that the S. T. & L. A. can secure to a certain portion of the working class given interests. The political movement with that portion becomes to that extent unnecessary. An aristocracy of labor is formed; a band of reactionnaries and as with the co-operatives of Belgium the desire to risk a change in the light of what has been acquired ceases. Revolution gives away to reform and class politics degenerate into a disgusting squabble for the few results that can be secured. The cause of the working class is exposed to these dangers by the connection of the Party with any economic organization. Aside from the contradiction of principles which such a relation involves the practical consequences are too threatening to be longer neglected. The question under discussion has arisen because as I believe the stage of economic development now requires it and because of a growing feeling that by undeviating political action alone can the working class indulge their hopes. The S. L. P. aims to stand as an index of economic evolution and the aspirations of the working class. So this discussion has its place and out of the conflicting opinions must result a light that shall lend itself to the beacon already raised by the Party until its glow shall diffuse itself throughout the length and breadth of the land and finally the world.

I should be in favor of inviting the S. T. & L. A. to debate the question whether the organization should become an integral part of the S. L. P. with the idea of fighting on political grounds alone. If ninety per cent. of the membership of the S. T. & L. A. evaporates as a result, the Party loses nothing but rather gains in knowledge of its true strength and resources and in the concentration of effort toward a single end. Pre political action and practice it and the working class can have no cause for complaint against the S. L. P. Because I am interested as a worker in the success of the working class I contribute my opinions in this dscussion and from the evidence accumulating from all sources I sincerely hope the Party will soon be in a position to decide upon a wiser course than that which now characterizes our endeavors. I hope the question will be discussed with the utmost earnestness and that each will contribute something in order to throw all the light upon the question which can possibly be gained. Fraternally

HENRY B. SLADE.

gained. Fraternally

XXV.

It seems to me a candid discussion of the trade union question, from various standpoints, no matter what the ultimate decision of the party may be will tend to remove the impression, that for some time has been prevalent in the minds of many loyal members of the S. L. P. and a multitude of critics who are not members, and that impression is, that a press censorship has and does exist over our party press which prevents an impartial discussion of Party and Alliance matters. No matter whether this impression be true or false, this discussion if conducted on the same liberal basis, that has characterized it thus far, will go far towards convincing all, that the S. L. P. and those who manage its affairs are not afraid of honest criticism and should the Party, after this discussion is ended, decide to change its tactics on the trade union question, it will also, by this act, show its willingness to correct a fault when it has found itself in error. Knowing this feeling to exist in the minds of many friends of the Movement. I was more than pleased when the announcement was made that the columns of the PEOPLE were open for a free and candid discussion of the trade union question and I herewith contribute my mite towards helping to solve the problem.

FIRST PROPOSITION.

During the past six months my mind has undergone a complete revolution on the subject under discussion and my conclusion is that the S. L. P., as the exponent of militant socialism in this country, to be perfectly logical, should maintain—that no matter what good the trade union organization may have been in the past, to the working class of this country and no matter what good it may be at present, in countries less developed than is this—that the economic organization of labor, as an aid to the emancipation of the working class of the world, from the bondage of wage slavery, is obsolete in this and all other countries as highly as in the United States. My reasons for the above position are as follows. Socialist philosophy, as taught in our Party press and literature, contends that in all capitalist countries, such as England, France, Germany and the United States—the working class is practically impotent in its contest with the capitalist class upon the economic battle field.

Our philosophy also teaches that in all these highly developed capitalist counties, the iron law of wages is in full force; that under the operation of this law, the most the working class can hope for is a mere subsistance wage, just sufficient to compensate them for the value of their labor power. It further teaches, and the capitalist class is bound to concede this, if for no other reason than that it is impossible to get something out of nothing. If this teaching be true, of what use can any form of economic organization be to the working class of this country, under conditions where labor power is bought and sold on a market where the surply ALWAYS exceeds the demand.

On the contrary, suppose we take issue with the above position, that the economic organization of labor in the United States is obsolete, and at the same time concede that these organizations of labor can be and are used by the working class of this country to improve their social condition under capitalism. Would THIS signify a gain to the social revolution? Would this fact hasten, in any way, the emancipation of the preletariat of the United States from the bondage of wage slavery? Would it tend to strengthen our movement in any shape or manner? If it would not then we contend, from the standpoint of a socialist, that these organizations, along with all other institutions that tend to lull the working class to sleep, by making the present social system more tolerable to the proletariat, is reactionary and to that extent harmful to the social revolution. Numerous articles in THE PEOPLE since the last International Congress, on the movement in Europe, completely sustains my position. My understanding is that this deplorable condition of the European movement is largely due to the fact that the workers HAVE been able to better their condition, for the time being under capitalism, in some instances by legislation in others through co-operative institutions. From the reports given, it seems that wherever, through these measures, the lot of the wage earners have been made more tolerable it, the Movement, has lost in a great measure its revolutionary character, and at the same time and in the same proportion has become opportunistic. In many instances staunch revolutionary socialists have immigrated to this country from France, Belgium, Germany and Italy and finding the social conditions more favorable here than in the Fatherland, they ceased to be socialists, lost their revolutionary ideals and in many intances ended by becoming open and avowed defenders of capitalism.

It seems to me such object lessons ought to impress upon the minds of our party members, that, the measures which bring temporary ease and affluence to the proletariat, of this or any other capitalist country, are not the ones that will tend to engender that comprehension of social questions, that sincerity of purpose and that uncompromising spirit, that is absolutely needed for the success of the Social revolution; but on the contrary social adversity, under capitalism, is the one thing above all others that will eventually stimulate the wage earners to class conscious activity in the domain of socialist politics.

SECOND PROPOSITION.

The present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trade union is that of uncompromising hostility.

THIRD PROPOSITION.

Since changing my mind I have come to the conclusion that the attitude of the S. L. P. toward the pure and simple trade union ought to be one of neutrality, so long as the work of these unions is confined to attempts to better the social condition of their members, through strikes, boycotts and other economic measures at their disposal; but whenever these organizations allow themselves to be used as decoy ducks of capitalism, or when their tactics place them in opposition to the political program of the S. L. P., then they should be fought by our organization the same as we fight all other appendages of capitalism. Given capitalim, in a certain stage of development, and the old style trade union is bound to spring into existence, as a logical sequence of the system and once here they are bound to evolve into what we find them to-day in England and the United States—i. e.; one of the many evil outgrowths of the present social system, hence when they fought they should be opposed as an effect of capitalism, not as if they were the prime cause of the present system. Our main strength should be pitted againt the system of capitalism, not its logical abuses or vices.

FOURTH PROPOSITION.

The S. L. P. does not need the S. T. & L. A. to do that which six years of experience has proven it impossible to do, and that is the overthrow of pure and simpledom. Looking back now over our efforts in this direction since the national convention of 1896, it now seems to me as if all our efforts in trying to down these unions, has been wasted in much the same way as if we had devoted this same time and energy to combatting the thousand and one other abuses, incident to capitalism. So long as the bourgeoisie are in the saddle, so long will the adjuncts, needed by capitalism, continue to flourish in spite of all the S. L. P. may do. In other words, if these unions and their leaders ARE what we charge them with being, decoy ducks of capitalism, then the bourgeois will see that they continue to flourish as long as they have need of them and when they have not they will allow them to perish like any other useless appendage.

FIFTH PROPOSITION.

Since the organization of the S. T. & L. A., down to six months ago, I firmly believed that this organization was a source of strength to our movement, in this country; but since that time I have gradually come to the conclusion that the Alliance was from its inception, is now, and should we continue to uphold it, will remain a mill stone around the neck of the S. L. P.

As a means of dividing our energies it has proven an eminent success, and in this respect has acted and is acting as a rival organization. Should it ever increase in membership and power, I am quite certain it will then develop into a formidable opponent to the tactics absolutely needed for a straight clean cut socialist movement. It is a principle well recognized in domestic economy that no house is large enough to accomodate, without friction, any two families, and it seems to me as if this principle will hold with the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. The late experience with Hickey's Alliance is a fair sample of what we may expect in the future. Let us suppose a case where in all probability this antagonism will again and again spring forth. It is this. Say in the near future the membership of the S. T. & L. A. has increased to seventy-five or one hundred thousand, in the industrial centers of the east; that of this number 100 are local and general officers whose income is, in the main, derived from the order; that under these conditions a strike occurs through which it is possible to get some substantial concessions for the members on strike, but to secure these it is necessary to ignore the tactics of the S. L. P. In all probability what will the officers—all members of the S. L. P.—do in this instance, where their livelihood, as officers of the union depends on their carrying out the mandates of the Alliance, which we will suppose is to get something now, even though in so doing they have to violate their pledge to our party organization? Under these conditions I am confident a majority of these officers would do just what Tobin and many other members of the S. L. P. have done in times past, and that is stand by their unions and there get "something now." For what is the union for if not for that purpose?

Especially would this be the case where a large majority of the members of the Alliance are, as now, anything but socialists. So far in the discussion, the advocates of our present policy have failed to point out a single instance where the S. T. & L. A. has aided in any way, our political movement. On the contrary, my understanding is that in several instances, it has been the instrument through which discord has come into our ranks.

In spite of the Party's efforts to bolster up the Alliance, it seems to have less strength than it had three year ago. As a power to aid in the emancipation of the working class, it resembles a descending ratio or series in mathematics. After a candid consideration of this question, I have come to the conclusion that the time has come for the S. L. P. to call a halt along the line it has been pursuing for the past six years on the trade union question, especially in its policy as to the S. T. & L. A., and hereafter devote the whole strength of the organization to building up a staunch militant political movement. It is said "open confession is good for the soul," and if so it will not hurt our movement to candidly admit we have made a mistake, in our tactics, on some points pertaining to the trade union question, but on the contrary the movement will be strengthened in the minds of all those who stand for a staunch uncompromising movement in this country.

H. S. ALEY.

Lincoln, Neb.

Civic Federation Potter Shows the White Feather.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Enclosed find answer of Bishop Potter. He and Johnson are always ready with tongue and pen to denounce Socialists and a system of Socialism which is a creation of their own imagination, but when invited to discuss Socialism as it is, they are short on time.

G. H. ROYAL.

Lampasas, Tex., April 6.

[Enclosure.]

DIOCESAN HOUSE.
TWENTY NINE LA FAYETTE PLACE,
NEW YORK.

March 31, 1902.

Dear Sir:

Bishop Potter asks me to say that he regrets that he cannot command the time for what you ask.

Very truly yours,
Geo. F. Nelson,
Secy.

Mr. G. H. Royal.

From Albuquerque, New Mexico.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Sometime ago I wrote a letter to the PEOPLE, summing up the situation here, which has since, as I am now about to mention, borne remarkable fruit by adding one more to the "victories" of the memorable conglomeration generally designated as "Kangaroos."

The city election for this place came off on the 1st of April, and the "Kangs" had nominated a full ticket consisting of seven middle-class-hucksters and some wage-earners (see further below.) To help them along in this "noble waging of the class-struggle" they imported the Rev-clown J. Stitt Wielson, or "Stiff Wilson," as I have also heard him called. All the gentleman's speeches took the form of lectures, to prevent disagreeable questions, I suppose. To get a question answered one had to write it down on a slip of paper, hand it to some "Kang-in-waiting" on his "Reverence" and wait till next night.

Mine was the only red button present at his lecture, and he looked so hard at it that I was almost afraid that had it been of a lighter colour, it must certainly have blushed a deep red from sheer pleasure. The night before election he spoke at a street-corner but, as the "Kangs" evidently did not think the "Reverend" draw enough they had also provided a brass-band and a big bonfire. After having told an admiring crowd that this was the greatest and freest country on Earth and admonished "spiked-club" Roosevelt that if he indulged in any more talk as dangerous to capitalism as that which he had used in his "strenuous" message to Congress, the trusts would soon snuff him out, he proceeded to tell about the great crowds he had attracted in Chicago, and other cities, how mainly through his efforts, by speaking in the slums of London, a set of men had been elected to the London county council who were pledged to a "reform" of the existing system, how he had made "scores of Socialists" in Santa Ana, Cal., by a simple joke on the keeper of the court-house grounds, etc. winding up by telling the people of Albuquerque that they were Socialists but did not know it, if not, they would not have a public school system or a giant postal service. He was very anxious to have known that he did not want to "offend" anybody or appeal to "class prejudce," in fact he let the class-struggle severely alone. I was waiting for a chance to challenge a statement of his that "the Socialist party never fuses" (thinking of Morris Eichmann and the rest of the scabby outfit) but although he at the beginning invited questions he at the end of his lecture grabbed his coat and hat and jumped from the platform with a celerity (born of a long practice I presume) that would do credit to a lightning-change artist. I hear he is now gone to bless Colorado with his benign presence and I hope the comrades up there will give him a warm reception. Well! The "Kangs" have made a clean sweep of the middle-class and every corner-grocer, news-vendor, cobbler or custom-tailor is now a strong "Soshulist." The net result was that out of a total of 1,263 votes the Reps polled 660, Dems 302 and "Kangs" 301, all for mayor, with proportionate figures for other offices. They kept their ticket so secret that many voters did not know they had any and it was impossible for us to get it until after election, for fear, I suppose, that I would send it to THE PEOPLE and show them up too soon. I now reproduce it, with some comments.

Mayor, J. H. Bearrup: City clerk, J. S. McClure; City treasurer, O. S. Pillsbury.

Aldermen and school-trustees. 1st Ward, Th. F. Dye and C. A. McKim. 2nd Ward, W. Bryce and F. A. Hoffing. 3rd Ward, M. P. Stamm and A. J. Mitchell. 4th Ward, W. P. Metcalf and Th. Seward.

Out of these, Bearrup, is a capitalist on a small scale and owns the local wool-scouring mill where he, I am told, employs Mexican women at the magnificent wage of 50 cents per day of ten hours. Pillsbury is a rooming-house owner, Dye is a cobbler, trying hard to compete with the machines that makes shoes nowadays, Mitchell is an Attorney-at-law, Metcalf a real-estate and insurance agent, also share broker and Seward is also an insurance agent. Only four viz.: McKim, McClure, Bryce and Hoffing, seems to be wage-earners. Now for Stamm who seems to be the local leader of the agglomeration I quote from the "Albuquerque Daily Citizen," Sept. 17, 1901, an article headed "Stamm, the reformer."

"M. P. Stamm, of this city, achieved some notoriety last week by writing and publishing a card in the "Journal Democrat" while president McKinley was on his dying bed headed: 'The political freebooters die hard.' The people of the city were much incensed at the brutality of the writer and on Friday night it took hard work on the part of the law and order portion of the community to keep him fom being mobbed (it was proposed to " tar and feather Stamm). Mr. Stamm has lived in this country for 20 years and during that time he has belonged to all sorts of political parties. In 1886 he was a Rep., before that he had been a Greenbacker, Prohibitionist and Granger. He was elected recorder of this city on the Rep. ticket in '86. Since then he has been a Populist and general kicker and now calls himself a Social Democrat. This party appears to be the entered-apprentice degree to Anarchy. In practical affairs Mr. Stamm does not carry out his irridescent dreams of humanity. He helped to break the Albuquerque National Bank using the borrowed funds to gobble up the best corner lots in the city. Mr. Stamm is known in this city as the man who has trouble, and if he keeps up his kick he will yet wear the martyrs crown."

As this (the allusion to president McKinley) was written at the head of some kind of advertisement, (Stamm being a commission agent, etc.) it may well vie with the "Pittsburg Despatch's" "Get the best always."

I have said enough to show that the "Kangaroos" are true to their traditions in "nobly waging the class-struggle" and fastening the "anarchist larvae" who they fondly believe are going to "devour the Socialist eggs," but I hope that before then the said "Socialist eggs" will have developed into fullfledged chickens who will be able to make a good meal of the "Anarchist larvae."

Although the only S. L. P. man here, I seem to be a thorn in the side of the local "Multi-cocas," wherefore they have dubbed me "agitator" I wish I deserved the name. It takes something to "agitate" the slough of despond into which these Kangaroo Vermin are trying to throw the struggling proletariat and for that reason I shall continue to be until the Socialist Republic is a fact, an

"AGITATOR."

Albuquerque, New Mexico, 8th April, 1902.

Late Municipal Fight in Cleveland.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—At the last municipal elecion held here in Cleveland on April 7th, the working class allowed itself to be buncoed with a promise of three cent car-fare and voted Tom Johnsonism, called "Democratic party principles," in this part of the country, into power.

To understand the wave of Johnson politics that is sweeping this city, is to understand the hard fight the Socialist Labor Party has, in calling the attention of the wage-workers of Cleveland to their own class interests. But for all that, the S. L. P. not only held its own, but made a slight gain over the result of the municipal election of a year ago by receiving 422 votes for the head of the City ticket, represented by Comrade Robert Zillmer, as candidate for City Treasurer. A gain of 29 votes over last spring. Some of our candidates on the school administration, received as high as 560 votes, but of course only the STRAIGHT votes are the ones that we can depend upon.

The "party of unity," the "Socialist party" of Kangaroos, had an excellent chance of showing their strength. Cleveland is said to have 20,000 trades unionists; with some exceptions, they are all affiliated with the central body of the C. L. U. This central body is of course, controlled by "socialists." The "Cleveland Citizen," the official organ of the C. L. U., is managed, edited and "business-agencied" by "socialists." Their candidate for City Treasurer was the business agent of the C. L. U. As candidate for School Director they had originally nominated a prominent physician who had been in the reform movement all his political life. But he died a few weeks before election. Every capitalist newspaper paid a high tribute to the memory of "the worthy citizen and reformer" in their editorial as well as their news columns. None of them forgot to prominently mention that the Doctor was the candidate for School Director on the "Socialist ticket." and that the party would have to nominate some one in his stead; which they did. And this some one was, as one of the capitalist papers stated, "especially suited for the office," having been a school teacher once upon a time, in one of the western states, while at present "attorney-at-law and promoter of industrial enterprises." During the winter months there have been here Ben Tillet, the Rev.'s Vail, Bigelow, Strickland and others. The result of all this "influence" gained by boring from within: of all the free advertising received from capitalist papers and of all the gospelized "socialist" agitation, was a total of 643 votes.

"The Citizen" is angry, nay, it is wild with rage. So much so that in its last issue it took a different view of the "result" on every page of its "publication." 'Tis a pity it did not have more pages upon which to contradict itself oftener. One page declared the "old S. L. P. dead this time dead for sure," that is, till the next issue. Some of our comrades say the "death warrant" for the S. L. P., published regularly in the "Citizen" is plate matter. Another page holds the "damned De Leonites partially responsible" for the low vote. Seems the "Citizen" is a spiritualist, who is haunted by the hosts of the departed. The third page solemnly declares that both, the S. L. P. and the S. P. just about held their own. It is a wonder the "Citizen" did not claim the S. L. P. vote as belonging to the other side, as it did two years ago, when it argued that the S. L. P. would get no votes at all if every Kangaroo was intelligent enough to mark a ballot properly.

LIVELY DEADONE.

Cleveland, O., April 13.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

F. F., HARTFORD, CT.—The matter was received and published.

D. A. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Subscription for Sunday PEOPLE is 50 cents for a half year, $1.00 a year.

S. J., ST. PAUL, MINN.—Rollins for Ancient History. Lewis H. Morgan for Ancient Society. All can be had through the Labor News Company. Shall get up list on the other subject.

R. D., HOBOKEN, N. J.—The S. L. P., you must never forget, is a wide-awake concern. You must not wonder at the promptness with which the DAILY PEOPLE received notification of the latest Social Democratic act of corruption, that Webster, Mass., affair.

W. N., NEW YORK.—The best way is to send your father's writings to the German organ of the S. L. P., the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," 239 St. Clair street, Cleveland, O.

R. D. T., CLEVELAND, O.—As you justly surmise, the rumors of splits in the S. L. P. that podsnap Mamie retails, are all received from the same quarters that have furnished her with the numerous other bits of information on the S. L. P., for retailing which she has now an established reputation for stupid mendacity and credulity.

F. M., ELIZABETH, N. J.—We know of no reason why the printing of such matter on envelopes should be prohibited.

S. S., CINCINNATI, O.—The reason is very simple. While the S. L. P. recognizes that the thing to do now is to educate unthinking Socialists, and not to bother over votes, the Social Democracy craves votes as a dypsomaniac craves rum, and bothers not about education. In fact, it has none to impart. That explains the serene poise of the S. L. P. and the hysterics of the Social Democracy.

B. B. C., CHICAGO, ILL.—Is that all? Simple Simons claims only 10,000 members in the Social Democracy? That's positively modest. He is evidently learning very fast from the Organized Scabbery whose boots he licks. They claim millions of members, and claim it safely, seeing there is no way to prove or disprove it. Simple Simons should claim 20,000 by this time.

P. M., NEW YORK.—The "Worker" got its information about the Webster, Mass., act of Kangaroo corruption from the same source that it got the stenographic report of the New Haven debate, to wit, the columns of the DAILY PEOPLE. We published the matter in the DAILY of Monday the 14th instant. You don't imagine, do you, that its Massachusetts fellow Kangaroos would post it do you? The joke of it is that formerly, at each such revelation in THE PEOPLE, the "Worker" would yell "Daily People Lie." The lashings of these "Lies" has inaugurated a "movement" as the Germans say.

J. K., SHAWNEE, O.—Year's subscription for "Il Proletario," Italian organ of the S. L. P., is one dollar; for the "Arbeter Zeitung," Jewish organ of the S. L. P., the same.

H. L., BOSTON, MASS.—Shall be glad to have the rest of the letters. Will issue them in THE PEOPLE. They may afterwards be put in pamphlet form by the Labor News Company. Experience has shown that previous publication in THE PEOPLE rather stimulates than otherwise the sale of Labor News Company matter.

A. M., NEW LONDON, CT.—Your letter was received and answered in the Letter Box.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held April 18th, 2-6 New Reade street. R. Katz in the chair. Absent without excuse, A. Klein. The financial report for the week ending April 12th showed receipts, $63; expenditures, $21.06.

A letter was received from the Manager of the Labor News Company, suggesting that the job printing office started by the Labor News Company, be transferred to the DAILY PEOPLE and placed under its management. It was so ordered and the manager of the DAILY PEOPLE instructed to attend to the details of the transfer. The former manager of the "Abendblatt" appeared before the committee and stated that the books of the "Abendblatt," cash on hand and list of outstanding accounts had been turned over to the National Secretary and that the N. E. C. should now appoint an auditing committee to go over the books and close them. So ordered and committee of two, Joseph Scheuerer and Max Poehland, was appointed.

Section New York had sent three communications. One asking for a ruling of the N. E. C. as to whether or not a visitor to the United States, who attaches himself to the S. L. P., during his stay in this country, should be obliged to declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States. The N. E. C. deemed a general ruling on this question unnecessary, considering the general principle that members of the S. L. P. should either be, or at least signify their willingness to become citizens of the United States sufficiently well established. The few isolated cases of members of Socialist parties of other countries who come here and temporarily attach themselves to the S. L. P. during their stay in this country can safely be left to the discretion of the sections that may have to deal with them.

The other communication of Section New York, bearing upon the protest of W. S. Dalton against having the case of Section Seattle voted upon by the general membership of Section New York despite the expiration of the time limit for an appeal, and being a reply thereto, was laid over until next meeting.

The third communication of Section New York reported the expulsion of John J. Dowling for having enrolled with the Democratic party, and of Benjamin Kravitz for having enrolled with and voted for the Republican party and for other treacherous conduct toward the Working Class.

Branch Blythedale of Section Allegheny County, Pa., sent word to the effect that the election of G. M. Serrati as Editor of "Il Proletario," had been endorsed. Active work was reported from Pittsburg, Pa. Los Angeles sent local news. St. Paul reported as to coming election.

The Recording Secretary submitted, according to instructions at the previous meeting, draft of a letter to be sent in answer to complaint made against National Secretary by Louis Cohen. Approved and ordered sent. Section San Francisco, Cal., reported expulsion of Joseph De Vries for treason. Indianapolis, Ind.; Rockville, Conn.; Holyoke, Mass.; St. Louis, Mo.; Teller County, Colo., and a number of other places sent reports of local work and action taken on the Irish organizer.

The following sections reported to have made appropriations for the purpose of bringing to this country an agitator of the Irish Socialist Republican Party: Louisville, Ky., $20; Roanoke, Va., $5; Lawrence, Mass., $5; Holyoke, Mass., $5; Rockville, Conn., $10; Teller County, Colo., $10; Indianapolis, Ind., $15; Duluth, Minn., $10; Newport News, Va., $5; Schenectady, N. Y., $10; Minneapolis, Minn., $25. Sections Somerville, Mass., Utica, N. Y., St. Paul, Minn., Albany, N. Y., and Belleville, Ill., either can not make arrangements for such a meeting because of the fact that there is not enough of an Irish population, or are prevented in other ways from contributing to the fund.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Recording Secretary.

Massachusetts S. E. C.

Meeting of the Massachusetts S. E. C. was held March 23, at 1165 Tremont street, Boston, H. W. A. Raasch in the chair. Six present. Mason and Walker absent. Jones and Fuglestad excused.

Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications.—From Secretary of Vermont S. E. C. relative to organizer and cost of keeping same on the road. Action: As Secretary had answered inquiries the communication was ordered filed. From Fall River, sending in DAILY PEOPLE stamps, also general information. From Greater Boston entertainment committee, requesting an advance of cash in aid of the coming picnic. Action: A sum not to exceed $10 placed at their call. On motion, a committee of three consisting of Lothrop, Jones & Bresnahan were elected to draw up an article on the strike of Teamsters in Boston.

Moved—that at the next meeting the matter of preparing for the coming elections be taken up. Financial Secretary reports receipts of dues as follows:

Fall River, 36; Woburn, 20; Springfield, 25; Medford, 18. Adjourned.

Meeting of Massachusetts S. E. C. was held April 13, Chas. A. Christensen in the chair.

Roll Call: All present, with the exception of Birtwell and Walker.

Minutes of previous regular meeting approved as read.

Communications: From Salem, Somerville, Lawrence, Medford, Everett, Lowell, Lynn vote for delegate to District Alliance 19, S. T. & L. A.

Springfield vote on auxiliary resolutions: For, 0; against, 5.

Malden, for dues and asking information relative to disposal of Auxiliary stamps. Action: inform Malden that the matter of disposal of stamps be laid over until vote on auxiliary resolutions is finished.

Medway: Cunningham and McDaniel, members-at-large, for dues, also relative to receiving the leaflets sent them by this committee, also their votes for members of the N. E. C.

Abington: O'Fihelly and Devine—their votes for members of the N. E. C.

Lynn and Salem, on the S. E. C., calling a mass meeting of Party members in district comprising seat of the S. E. C., on April 19th on above request. F. A. Walsh, of Lynn, moved that the S. E. C. send out a call for a conference of Party members, for the purpose of discussing the reasons why the S E. C. did not make an effort to prevent the S. D.'s., changing name to that of "Socialist," also all other matter that may properly come the meeting or conference. Motion lost by vote of For, 1; against, 7.

An motion by A. E. Jones, the Recording-Secretary was instructed to inform Sections Lynn, that the correct course to persue is to prefer charges against the S. E. C. if they think the committee has been derelict in its duty. From N. Y. Labor News Company, on indebtedness of Section Holyoke, for Literature. Action: Recording-Secretary to communicate with Section on the above matter.

Financial-Secretary reports receipts for dues as follws:

Everett, 40 auxiliary, 25 dues; Salem, 20 dues; Lawrence, 10 dues; Lowell, 15 dues; Malden, 10; Gardener, 30; Somerville, 10; Medford, 8; Cambridge, 10; and from Boston on De Leon lecture tickets, 45 cents. Adjourned.

To the Comrades of the State of California.

The S. E. C. wishes to impress you with the necessity of an earnest effort on the part of the members at large and sections to put forth their best efforts in collecting for the State Campaign Fund, so that we may be able to put an organizer in the field by May 15th, at the latest.

The nomination of officers for the State ticket by referendum is somewhat slow, but will be completed and petitions ready for circulation by the 1st of May, and every comrade should put every minute of their spare time to getting signatures; and collecting money for the campaign fund.

Comrades! now is the time to put your shoulder to the wheel; by an untiring effort and earnestly co-operating with the S. E. C., a place on the ballot next fall is assured.

For the S. E. C of the S. L. P.
L. C. Holler, Secretary.

Pittsburg, Pa., and Vicinity.

The class conscious Socialists of Allegheny County, for the first time in the history of the Socialist Labor Party, will celebrate Labor's International Holiday—May 1st.

At 7:15 P. M. the South Side division of our parade will start from the 26th Ward Branch Headquarters, No. 2109 Sarah street. The route of the parade will be along Carson st. across the Smithfield st. bridge, where they will be joined by the Pittsburg division which forms on the Water street wharf between Smithfield and Wood streets, 8 P. M. sharp. The parade will then move over the following route: Smithfield street to 6th avenue to Liberty street down 7th street to Penn avenue to 6th street to Market street to 5th avenue to hall No. 510 Wylie avenue.

All members, sympathizers and readers of the Party organs should feel it part of their duty to turn out and take part in the parade.

Every Socialist should feel proud of the opportunity to march in the first parade inaugurated in this county to celebrate our own and not the Capitalist's Labor Day. Turn out and bring your friends with you.

We will have with us on that day a comrade noted the world over as a veteran militant, comrade Lucien Sanial of New York City.

After the parade he will address us at our new headquarters on the subject: "The First of May; It's World Wide Significance."

Comrade Sanial has also been engaged to deliver the following lectures in Allegheny County:

Carnegie Music Hall, Allegheny, Saturday, May 3, 8 P. M., Subject: "The Class Struggle."

Bijou Theatre, 6th street, Pittsburg, Sunday, May 4, 3 P. M., Subject: Capitalism or Socialism."

Carnegie Music Hall, Braddock, Tuesday, May 6, 8 P. M., Subject: "Trusts and the Working Class."

McClure's Hall, Homestead, Wednesday, May 7, 8 P. M. Subject: "Lessons of the Homestead Strike."

Birmingham Turner Hall, Jane street, South Side, Thursday, May 8, 8 P. M., Subject: "Economics and Politics."

S. L. P. Headquarters, No. 510 Wylie avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., Friday, May 9, 8 P. M., Subject: "International Socialism."

Saturday, May 10 and Sunday, May 11 Comrade Sanial will speak in French at Jeanette.

Admission free to all these meetings and students or opponents of Socialism are invited to ask questions.

On Monday evening, May 5 a Piano Recital and Reception will be tendered in honor of Comrade Sanial at the County Headquarters. All readers of the Party organs, sympathizers and Party members are cordially invited to attend. Admission free.

Advertising matter is on hand and it is to be hoped that all comrades will not only do their duty in helping to distribute same, but also that every effort will be made to make the May Day celebration and Comrade Sanial's series of lectures a thorough success.

May Conference.

The second meeting of the above conference held for the purpose of attending to the necessary arrangements for the Cooper Union Mass Meeting on May 1st to celebrate International Labor Day was held at the DAILY PEOPLE building on Saturday, April 19th, with F. Machauer in the chair.

The Arrangement Committee reported that the following had accepted the invitation of the Committee to act as speakers at the Meeting: Frank D. Lyon, formerly of Beaumont, Texas, Daniel De Leon, and Benjamin F. Keinard. The Committee also reported that an order for 15,000 handbills announcing the meeting had been given and the organizations represented in the Conference are urged to make a systematic distribution of the same. The Committee will insert a notice in the DAILY PEOPLE as soon as these handbills are ready. The Committee further recommended and it was adopted by the Conference, that a communication be sent to the Musical Alliance connected with the S. T. & L. A., asking them to kindly volunteer their services for the evening.

The Conference decided to call upon the organizations represented to send in the names of two comrades to act on the various committees at the meeting.

Those organizations that have not yet donated toward the expenses are requested to do so at their next meeting and send all moneys to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Adjournment followed.

A. M. Muirhead,
Secretary May-Day Conference.

Rhode Island State Convention.

There will be a State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island, on Sunday April 27th at 2:30 P. M., in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, Providence.

All Comrades in the State are requested to attend as there is business of importance to be brought up.

The Committee elected at the convention held last September is requested to have a report ready.

Final arrangements will be made for the Annual Excursion to be held on June 22nd and other Party matters.

Rhode Island State Committee.
April 15, 1902. Henry Greene,
Secretary.

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

The Missouri State Convention of the S. L. P. will be held on Tuesday evening April 29, 8 P. M., at Walhalla Hall, cor. 10th street and Franklin avenue. Readers of the PEOPLE and members of the Working Class in general are invited. Good Speakers.

Attention, St Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul of the Socialist Labor Party has placed in nomination Andrew W. M. Anderson, a bricklayer for the office of Mayor to be voted for on May 6th.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged	$5571.25
Section Milford, Conn.,	5.00
Section Troy, N. Y.	9.00
Geo. Thibault, Washington, D. C., S. L. P., 50c; Harry Jones, $1.00	1.00
Shawnee, Ohio	1.50
Section St. Paul, Minn.,—Geo. F. Spettel, $5.00 Louis Nelson, 50c.	5.50
John Donohue, N. Y. City	1.00
Socialist Educational Club, N. Y.	2.00
H. Jackson, Brinton, Pa.	1.00
Section Essex Co., N. J.	4.15
Section Minneapolis, Minn.,	10.00
Total	$5611.40

Edward Dittrich
Cashier.

Pittsburg District Alliance No 15.

Meeting of D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A.

Illingsworth, Chairman, Morgan, Vice Chairman. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

The following locals were not represented.

Local 358, Belle Vernon, Local 369, South Side, Pittsburg and Local 128, Youghegany.

Communication received from, Fayette City, Blythedale, Charleroi, G. E. B. Buena Vista, Belle Vernon, Blythedale, N. Y. Labor News Company (3) G. E. B; Belle Vernon, Webster, Allegheny, Pittsburg, Syracuse, N. Y.

Motion made to rescind action in sending Comrade Schulberg to the coal fields was after a lengthy discussion carried by a vote of 7 to 6.

The organizer was instructed to communicate with Comrade Frank Jordan in reference to securing his services as an organizer in the Pittsburg Coal District.

The resignation of Comrade Kessler from the Grievance Committee was accepted and Comrade Morgan was elected to fill the vacancy.

Charges were preferred against Comrade P. C. Tesson.

On motion, Comrade S. Schulberg was requested to prepare an answer to that part of the communication of the G. E. B. which concerns himself, and submit same at the next District meeting.

On motion, Comrade G. A. Brown was instructed to send a registered letter to Comrade Green who was a member on the Constitution Committee at the 6th annual Convention of the S. T. L. A. in reference to constitution.

On motion 100 copies of the proceedings of the 6th annual convention was ordered for the District.

On motion the organizer was instructed to communicate with G. E. B. in reference to translating the constitution in the Italian language.

On motion 200 copies of Italian pamphlets, "Reform vs. Revolution" and 100 copies in Italian of "What Means This Strike" were ordered.

On motion 2,000 copies of Tragic pages were ordered, one thousand to be shipped at once and one thousand for future delivery.

On motion the remainder of presents to the D. A. 15 fair was donated to the D. A. 49 and D. A. 4, Fair.

Comrades Danielson, McConnell and Tesson were elected on a committee to draw up a set of resolutions in memory of Comrade Karl Malmberg.

A warrant of $6.25 was ordered drawn to pay for 25 half yearly sub's. to the WEEKLY PEOPLE to be given gratis to those who are not able to pay for some but are willing to read.

D. M. Sachter,
Recording Secretary.

May Day Issue, "Il Proletario."

Branches and sections of the S. L. P. that are desirous of propagating Socialist doctrine among the Italian population of their respective cities, are herewith notified that the Italian party organ, "Il Proletario," will issue a special number on May 1st, that will be especially adapted to the purpose.

The price will be one cent a copy. All orders should be sent as soon as possible to "Il Proletario," 208 Bleecker street, New York City.

NOTICE TO SECTIONS.

German Edition of "The Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party."

We are publishing a German edition of "The Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party," the new leaflet recently authorized by the National Executive Committee.

The size of the edition will depend on the advance orders received.

Sections desiring copies of the leaflet should send in their orders at once.

$1.50 per thousand.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2 New Reade st., New York, N. Y.

Los Angeles, Cal., May Day Celebration.

Section Los Angeles County, Socialist Labor Party, will celebrate International Labor Day, Thursday, May 1, 1902, at Elks Hall, 231 South Spring street. An interesting program of song, speech, recitation, and dancing has been arranged. Admission 25 cents per couple.

N. C. MADSEN,
Secretary Entertainment Committee.

Resolutions From Minneapolis.

Whereas, Karl Malmberg, an active working Socialist and a faithful advocate of the emancipation of the working class, of which he was an honored member, has recently died in New York, the victim of a violent assault by a fellow workingman who is yet blind to the solidarity of his class and to his own real interests, be it

Resolved, By Section Minneapolis, S. L. P. That we deplore the loss of a valued comrade and an able advocate of human rights; that we regret the ignorance of our class which makes such a sad event possible; that we call upon our fellow workers to inform themselves, as Comrade Malmberg was informed, of their true interests and the international nature of their slavery.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere condolence to Comrade Malmberg's brothers and particularly to his sister, our own honored and faithful comrade, Mrs. Olive M. Johnson, in their bereavement, and assure them of our deep and heartfelt sympathy.

IN MEMORY OF MALMBERG.

WHEREAS, Through the death of our comrade Karl Malmberg, we are again called upon to bear testimony to the debasing effect of the present Capitalist System, by the murder of a comrade by a shopmate, through a national jealousy seduously propagated by the exploiting Capitalist Class, and

WHEREAS, Comrade Malmberg was an active, persistent, militant co-worker in the economic organization of our class, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and

WHEREAS, Such instances must ever occur, while the present competition for the right to work exists, which privilege can never be denied so long as the means of livelihood are the private property of the Capitalist Class, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we D. A. 15 S. T. & L. A., deplore the loss of our comrade and see in it the necessity of a still more vigorous agitation of the principles of Socialism, which alone will accomplish the emancipation of the Working Class from such conditions, through the rearing of the Socialist Republic and be it further

RESOLVED, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the sister and brothers of our deceased comrade and that copies of these resolutions be sent to them and be it further

RESOLVED, that these resolutions be printed in the official papers of the organization and be spread on the minutes of D. A. 15, S. T. &L. A.

J. A. McConnell,
P. C. Tesson,
C. A. Danielson,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

East Pittsburg, April 19.—At a meeting held by members of Local 356, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and members of Branch East Pittsburg, Socialist Labor Party, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Death has removed from us, after an illness of but a few hours' duration, Comrade Thomas Price, who ever since becoming a charter member of Section East Pittsburg, S. L. P., was an untiring supporter of the class struggle, a devoted husband, a loving father, and the truest of friends,

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 356, S. T. & L. A., and of Branch East Pittsburg, S. L. P., in special meeting assembled, recognizing the loss our cause has sustained, we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to his sorrowing family, relatives and comrades.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be published in our official organs, and also spread upon the minutes, and a copy be forwarded to the family of our departed Comrade.

H. Jackson,
E. F. Lake,
E. R. Markley,
Committee.

In Memoriam.

Whereas, murderous capitalism has claimed another victim, that its insatiable greed for profit may be catered to, without regard or consideration for the safety of the lives of the producers of all wealth, the Working Class, and

Whereas, our comrade Michael R. O'Furey was, in this instance, the unfortunate victim of criminal neglect on the part of a railroad corporation, having been killed in an "accident" near Strasburg, O., on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling R. R. on Wednesday, April 2, serving said railroad in the capacity of a brakeman, therefore be it

Resolved, that Section Cleveland, Ohio, Socialist Labor Party deeply feels and mourns the loss of our dear comrade, who at all times had proved himself a sincere and true worker for the cause of the proletarian class, and that we put forth new vigor and energy to bring about what our comrade hoped for, namely, the emancipation of our class, and be it further

Resolved, that this resolution be spread upon the records of Section Cleveland, S.L.P. and a copy be sent for publication to the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE and "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung."

General Committee, Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P.

R. Zillmer,
Secretary.

The De Leon Lecture.

The attendance at the De Leon lecture on Wednesday night filled the large ball room of the Manhattan Lyceum.

Frank D. Lyon, the business manager of THE PEOPLE acted as chairman. At the close of the lecture many questions were asked the speaker. The collection amounted to $19.40.

Presents Received for the S. T. & L. A. Fair

New Jersey:—Meerschaum pipe in fancy case, one dozen French clay pipes, two copies of the "Wandering Jew," half-dozen fancy wall placques and handsome Zither-Mandolin from F. Frecky. Handsome silver table set from F. J. G. and N. F.

New York City:—Two bound copies of "History of the World," from L. Weislewitz. Copy of Dante's "Inferno," P. Twoomey. Half-dozen gilt frame pictures. Perfectscope with 7 fine views and handsome Swiss Clock, W. L. B. Silk umbrella, K., and handsome Baby's dress, Miss Katz.

Denver, Colo.:—Two handsome Burro banners, large and small size, S. Romany.

ALBANY, N. Y., AND VICINITY.

Pioneer Local Alliance No. 351, S. T. & L. A., will celebrate the International Labor Day, May 1st, with appropriate exercises at Miller's Hall, 41 Hudson avenue. Comrade John E. Wallace will deliver an address on the subject, "The Significance of the International Labor Day." An excellent program has been arranged, to be followed by dancing. Refreshments will be provided. Exercises will begin at 8.30 p. m. Admission 15 cents a person. Ladies free. All readers of THE PEOPLE and their friends are invited. J. E. Alexander, Organizer.

ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.

Section Essex County, N. J., will hold a special section meeting on Sunday April 27, 3 P. M., at headquarters to adopt By Laws, etc.

Wm. Walker, Organizer.

MAY DAY IN BALTIMORE.

The S. L. P. May Day celebration in Baltimore, on the 1st of May, will be held in the Labor Lyceum, 1011-1013 E. Baltimore St. Entertainment and Ball and a good speaker to deliver an address on the International Labor Day. Readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE are invited to attend and enjoy themselves. The entertainment will commence at 8 o'clock P. M. The Committee.

CHICAGO MAY DAY CELEBRATION.

Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party, and L. A. 354, S. T. & L. A., will observe International Labor Day, Thursday, May 1, at 7.30 p. m., with a grand mass meeting to be held at Chicago Lodge Hall, 165-167 E. Washington street, near Fifth avenue. English and German speakers will address the meeting.

Every Socialist voter and workingman is cordially invited to attend this meeting; also readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE are especially invited. Remember that Seceion Chicago has two of the best Socialist speakers, so don't fail to be there and hear them. Workingmen of all countries, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain.

Marcus Perlson, Organizer.

May Day Demonstration in New York

The arrangement committee of the May Conference are actively at work attending to the necessary arrangements for the Grand Mass meeting to be held at Cooper Union on Thursday evening May 1st to celebrate International Labor Day. The following have already replied to the invitation of the committee and have accepted to act as speakers at the meeting: Frank D. Lyon, formerly of Beaumont, Texas, Daniel De Leon and Benjamin F. Keinard. An effort has also been made by the committee to secure the services of Chas. E. Corregan, of Syracuse, N. Y., as an addition to the speakers list and the committee are now awaiting a reply from him. Handbills announcing the meeting will be ready this evening and can be had from the Organizer of Section New York at the DAILY PEOPLE Building. Organizers of subdivisions of the Section should make it their business to immediately procure a quantity of these and see to it that a systematic distribution is made in their respective assembly districts. The committee kindly requests those subdivisions of the Section and other sympathetic organizations who possess banners or flags to send the same to the Organizer of Section New York so that they may be used in decorating the platform.

S. L. P. Lectures in Cleveland, Ohio.

April 27th.—"Revolutionary Tactics," by Paul Dinger.

May 4th.—"Politics of the Working Class," John D. Goerke.

May 11th—"Scientific Socialism" by Max Weber. Lecture in German.

The above subjects will be discussed Sunday afternoons at 2:30 P. M., at 356 Ontario street, German American Bank Building.

Bridgeport, Conn.

A short lecture will be given each Sunday evening during April in Pioneer Hall, corner Main and Elm streets, to commence at 8:15. After the lecture the floor will be open for questions and discussions.

April 27th—"The Social Revolution."

Comrades and sympathizers are earnestly requested to bring their friends.

ORGANIZER.

S. L. P. Lectures at Wilmerding, Pa.

Following are the names of speakers.

April 27. 3 p. m.—George A. Brown.

Workingmen are invited to attend these lectures.

ELECTIONS IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, April 20.—On May 29th the Provincial Elections take place for Ontario.

The following are the S. L. P. candidates for the city of Ontario:

Walter Wellwood, West Toronto.
Charles V. Kemp, East Toronto.
Harry Tripp, North Toronto.
Herbert S. James, South Toronto.

The section is in better shape than it ever has been and will put up a good fight.

MAY DAY FAIR AND ENTERTAINMENT

of the

S. T. & L. A.

under the auspices of

D. A. 4, Newark, N. J., and D. A. 49, New York City

Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance,

AT MANHATTAN LYCEUM,

66-68 East Fourth Street, New York City.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 2d to 4th

DOORS OPEN FROM 4 TO 12 P. M.

GRAND BALL ON SUNDAY EVENING.

Music by L. A. 1028, J. S. Krinks, Conductor.

TICKET, 10 CENTS.

THE S. T. & L. A. IN THE BRONX.

Regular meeting of L. A. 140, S. T. & L. A. was held Sunday morning, April 20th, at headquarters, 481 Willis avenue. Meeting called order by Organizer Kinneally, presiding. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Agitation Committee reported that all arrangements had been made for a mass meeting of steam, surface and elevated railroad men to be held Tuesday evening, April 29th, at Emerald Hall, 2451 Third avenue. Comrades Gilhaus and Brower to address the meeting.

Organizer reported having visited the 32d and 33d A. D.'s, S. L. P., and had received the promise of their co-operation in the work of the S. T. & L. A.: he also reported on a plan of agitating for the Alliance throughout the upper part of New York City.

Delegate to D. A. 49 made his report. The meeting was then addressed by Comrade Brower on the necessity of active agitation among the workers for the S. T. & L. A. In showing the necessity of pushing the DAILY PEOPLE he recommended that a committee be appointed for reportorial work for the DAILY PEOPLE, to collect statistics for special articles on the life of the workers in the wage pens situated in the upper part of New York city. He advised that an effort be made to reach the silk workers and acquaint them of the strike in the East.

Comrade Winauer, of the Machinists, spoke on aiding the DAILY PEOPLE. It was resolved that the Agitation Committee be directed to hold a mass meeting for the silk workers in the borough of the Bronx, and that all weavers be called upon to stay away from the New England States while the strike is on, and that Comrade George A. Ballard, P. O. Box 206, Olneyville, R. I., be notified of the action of the L. A. Committee appointed to make a special agitation for this meeting is composed of Kinneally and Arthur Chambers.

It was decided that an entertainment be held at Emerald Hall, for the benefit of the organizers' fund. Committee appointed to do reportorial work for the DAILY PEOPLE—Kinneally and Plumb. The committee on collection of funds for the organizers' fund reported having collected $2.30. On motion $2.80 was appropriated for due stamps. Meeting adjourned. Organizer.

Pittsburg S. L. P. Lectures.

Workingmen of Pittsburg and vicinity are invited to attend the regular lectures which will be delivered every Sunday at 3 p. m., under the auspices of Section Allegheny County, Pa., at 510 Wylie avenue, five doors from County Court House, Pittsburg.

April 27—"Capitalist Development," by H. Jackson.

STEEL TRUST PROFITS.

An official of the United States Steel Corporation predicts that the net earnings of the Trust in the fiscal year just begun will be fully $130,000,000.

This official, who is said to be a man of authority in the Trust, says that the net earnings of the Trust for April will be $11,500,000 against $7,356,744 a year ago, and he estimates the May earnings at $12,000,000. Last May they were $9,612,343.

It was said yesterday that the story that the Steel Trust is to be modelled into an operating concern instead of a holding one is entirely without foundation.

It is announced that a bond conversion circular has been completed, and that it will appear simultaneously here and in London by the first of next week.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 22.—The reorganization of the United States Steel Corporation, the obliteration of the constituent corporations, the changing of its purpose from a purely financial concern to an operating and manufacturing company, which shall operate directly all the properties now controlled by it, is the latest project of the heads of this enterprise.

It was learned to-day from excellent authority that the project is to be launched about July 1. President Charles M. Schwab will become the director of all mills, railroads, coal and coke plants, steamship lines and furnaces.

Lunch All Day. Ice Cold Beer on Tap At All Times

CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOM

Christian Kohlenberg, Prop.

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars

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Headquarters at

LABOR LYCEUM,

34-36 Washington Avenue, South.

FREE READING ROOM

Open Every Day and Evening.

REPORT "PROGRESS."

BUT ANTI-CHILD LABOR COMMITTEES OF THE SOUTH DON'T SHOW IT.

"Organized Labor" Endorses So-called Efforts of Capitalists—One Doctor Has Amputated 100 Baby Fingers Mangled in Machinery.

The various committees formed in the South to push through their Legislatures, bills prohibiting child labor, report great progress. What this progress is beyond a so-called awakening of public opinion, North and South, it is hard to tell.

From the make up of some of the committees their efficacy in behalf of the baby slave may be judged.

In Alabama, Thomas G. Jones, recently appointed Federal Judge by President Roosevelt, is on the committee, and the chairman is the Rev. Edgar Gardner Murphy.

Judge Henry B. Tompkins is the chairman of the Georgia Committee.

Bishop Ellison Capers and J. M. McMahan, Superintendent of Public Schools, are on a committee in South Carolina. These committees have secured the co-operation of the "labor organizations" of their several States, and the sympathy and help of the women's organizations.

Their endorsement by the labor fakirs is the breath of life in the nostrils of these committees.

The introduction of machinery in the South has worked a lightning transformation in the lives of the people. Many of the mills are in the country and the facts concerning them are hard to get at. It is not disputed, however, that there are thousands of little children at work. Twenty thousand is the number given for fourteen mills. There are hundreds of textile mills in the South.

The operatives in the cotton mills are mostly "poor whites." On the farms they have lived very meagrely and they are tempted to the mills by the offer of "big" wages and opportunities for wives and children to work in "comfortable" factories.

When they get there they find they are obliged to contract to work their children before they can have a shack or house, and, besides, the wages they get oblige them to put their children in the mill.

In an Alabama mill town a widow and three children of 12, 9 and 8 years old, were found working for a total of 47 cents a day. It is not uncommon to find children of 6 and 8 years at work, from dawn to dark at that

Hideous accidents are the order of the day. In one mill town in the South a doctor told a friend that he had personally amputated over 100 baby fingers mangled in the cruel machinery. He dared not speak of it, he said, for the mill management preferred doctors who could keep their mouths shut.

In Huntsville, Ala., last January, a little girl of eight years old lost two fingers of her right hand in the machinery. Had she worked two weeks longer she would have earned 9 cents a day.

Northern capital is heavily invested in these Southern enterprises.

In Alabama, not only did Massachusetts capital procure from the legislature the repeal of the protective law, but it was the agent of the same mills who was chosen to represent the entire mill interest by the lobby which killed the Child Labor bill introduced afterward.

Before the Legislatures of South Carolina and Georgia last Fall and Winter Northern capitalists denounced child labor legislation as "unfriendly" to capital, and they threatened to cease investment. They denounced everybody as vicious labor agitators or that those seeking to protect the children are in collusion with Eastern capital to "cripple the industry."

WOMAN DEFIES STRIKERS.

MINOTOLA, April 22.—Flourishing a razor in her hand, Mrs. Camilla Mafaerti, residing in Plymouth road, charged through a crowd of strikers yesterday, and safely escorted eight non-union glass blowers from their homes to the Jonas glass factory, where they are employed. She boldly defied the 150 union workmen who were assembled to touch her or the men under her protection. Not a hand was raised against them.

The strike situation at Minotola has undergone no material change in the last few days, and neither side has made material gains.

Manager Jonas said to-day that he would rather see his factory in ashes than in union control.

TEACHERS STRIKE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 22—Fifteen school teachers of Pittston Township have gone on strike because the Board cannot pay their salaries. Over $6,000 is due them. The State appropriation of $3,200 is being withheld because school was not held seven months, as the law requires.